

BL stewards call for 'national day of demonstrations'

More than 31,000 Leyland car workers were on strike or laid off last night in protest at the dismissal of the Longbridge unofficial stewards' leader, Mr Derek Robinson. BL yesterday refused to reinstate Mr Robinson and stewards called for a national day of action and demonstration by trade unionists on November 26.

Trouble mounts with 31,000 idle

Donald MacIntyre, Cliff Webb, and others in the Leyland plant last night to support the stewards' leader, Mr Derek Robinson. The stewards' committee at the plant for a "day of action and demonstration" by the "trade union movement" on November 26.

Six thousand Jaguar workers returned after a token 24-hour stoppage, and 8,000 men who worked out Rover Solihull, yesterday afternoon said they would be back at work this morning.

The two union officials gave a warning during their meeting with Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, personal director of BL Cars, and his deputy, Mr Ronald Savage, that the company's stance could jeopardize the trade union cooperation which has been built up. BL refused, however, to change the dismissal to a suspension pending continued national talks.

Professor did help spies flee, MPs told

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told a packed House of Commons yesterday that information Professor Anthony Blunt passed to Russian intelligence had seriously damaged British interests, although it was unlikely that British military operations or lives had been put at risk.



Embassy burnt: The United States Embassy in Islamabad yesterday after being stormed by mobs angered by rumours that the Americans and Israelis were behind the assault on the Great Mosque in Mecca.

Elsewhere in Pakistan rioters set fire to United States information centres in Lahore and Rawalpindi. The British council library in Rawalpindi was also burnt. The five members of the staff escaped. In Karachi, demonstrators burnt an effigy of President Carter, attacked banks, a post office, and shops. Police fired tear gas to prevent the crowd from reaching the United States consulate.

In Islamabad the embassy staff bolted themselves in the building as about 150 students burst into the compound, set fire to dozens of cars and assaulted the embassy itself. About 10,000 people armed with sticks and steel bars later arrived in buses and cars commandeered in towns and villages near by.

Iran students threaten to kill US hostages

Tehran, Nov 21.—All the hostages at the American Embassy here will be killed and the building blown up if the United States takes military action against Iran, militant Muslim students occupying the embassy announced tonight.

Saudi troops besiege gunmen in mosque

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Nov 21.—Saudi Arabian troops today trapped an armed group of militant Muslims inside the Great Mosque in Mecca, which they had occupied yesterday morning.

Arthur night take over EB

Government yesterday used a new-bid to force resignation of the members over the Government's handling of its ship with Rolls-Royce.

Go-ahead for pit ballot on industrial action

By Paul Roudledge
Labour Editor

Miners' leaders yesterday decided to seek authority for industrial action in the pits, including a national strike if necessary, to force up the National Coal Board's "final" offer of 20 per cent all round.

Refused to budge on its offer although the union had lowered its immediate claim to 25 per cent.

Iran students threaten to kill US hostages

Tehran, Nov 21.—All the hostages at the American Embassy here will be killed and the building blown up if the United States takes military action against Iran, militant Muslim students occupying the embassy announced tonight.

Freed hostages keep silent to help captives in Tehran

Wiesbaden, West Germany, Nov 21.—The home of the besieged American Embassy in Tehran kept silent at a crowded press conference here today, in order not to prejudice the release of the hostages still captive.

Buying Dewar's is like investing in a yearling and discovering it's an Arkle.

Benelux plan to cut EEC cash

The governments of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg have agreed on new proposals to reduce Britain's huge contribution to the EEC budget. They believe the solution must lie in the amendment of the existing mechanism for compensating countries which pay more than their fair share. An additional 10 per cent increase in the rate of contribution is being considered.

Mr Trudeau resigns Liberal leadership

Mr Pierre Trudeau has resigned the leadership of Canada's Liberal Party, a position which he has held for some 11 years, nearly all of which time he was Prime Minister. Although he gave no specific reason for his departure he said the change should be an "element of renewal" for the party which fell from power earlier this year in a federal election.

1,300 to be freed

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government is to release a number of political detainees and prisoners, this weekend, Mr Francis Zimondzo, the Minister for Law and Order said. He did not give any details, but it is understood that more than 1,300 people may be involved.

England stand alone

England whose march against Bulgaria was postponed, are the only British team left in the European Championships because of Northern Ireland's 1-0 win over the Republic of Ireland. Wales lost 1-0 at Turkey and Scotland were beaten in Belgium.

Abortion time limit cut

The standing committee considering the abortion Bill passed an amendment that the upper permitted gestational age for therapeutic abortions should be reduced from 28 weeks to 20 weeks.

Suez disclosures

Sir Anthony Eden was warned at the start of the Suez crisis that British forces were not prepared for an Egyptian invasion, and dismissed a Russian threat of nuclear warfare as "rubbish", the former Prime Minister's public relations adviser disclosed in a radio broadcast tonight.

Dewar's

Possibly a touch more expensive, always unquestionably smoother.

HOME NEWS

Abortion Bill
Committee
powers limit
20 weeks

Jeffrey Browning, secretary of the Government, is considering evidence that upper permitted gestational for therapeutic abortions should be reduced from 28 to 22 weeks.

Professor Desmond Reynolds, runs the National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health at University College Hospital, London, the main centre for dealing with very young infants, has written to Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, about the Bill to reduce the upper limit for abortions.

Vaughan yesterday read out the Bill, which is being considered by the House of Commons.

He said it was part of his task to ensure that the Bill was relevant to the needs of the country. For years it had kept records of survival rates and of the experience of women.

Professor Reynolds' letter said that the Bill's unit admitted more than 1,000 babies a year, but that only 25 per cent survived. He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

He said that the Bill would mean that many more babies would be born, but that a few would not survive.

Whitehall brief: Can the Government deal with strikes? Part VII: The shift in the balance of power
Sustained disputes bring home the strength of monopoly unions

By Peter Hennessy

It took a long time for governments to appreciate just how far technological advances had tilted the balance of power against them in handling industrial disputes. Only two states of emergency were declared between the fall of the Attlee government and the election of Mr Edward Heath during the railway strike of 1955 and the seamen's strike of 1966.

Mr Heath, however, soon received a sharp lesson on the new realities when he faced a go-slow in the electricity supply industry during December, 1970.

Mr Douglas Hurd, then Political Secretary to the Prime Minister and now Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, wrote in his diary for December 7: "Cold, and the electricity go-slow hit harder and quicker than expected". Next day he noted: "A bad day. It is clear that the weeks of planning in the Civil Service have totally failed to cope with what is happening in the electricity dispute; and all the pressures are to surrender."

On December 14 he sent a minute to Mr Heath with a suggestion that the practical side of contingency planning be reviewed and that something be done to improve the emergency committee.

His warning went unheeded. It took a sustained and dramatic dispute to bring home to the Government and people the shift in favour of trade union power engineered by a combination of forces, not technology, the strength of



An event that has haunted planners: police and pickets clash at Saltley coke depot, Birmingham, in February, 1972.

unions enjoying a monopoly position and the sense of its own power felt by a trade union movement that had successfully resisted the attempt to reform it by a Labour government in 1969 and was well on the way to doing the same to Mr Heath's Industrial Relations Act.

The national miners' strike of January-February, 1972, the first since the general strike of 1926, marked the moment of new awareness. It was preceded by a 10-week overtime ban as the pits, which ran down coal stocks. On January 9, 1972, the strike began. For an entire month the Government did nothing to conserve coal supplies. Not until February 10 was a state of emergency declared.

On the same day an event occurred that has haunted

contingency planners ever since. Saltley coke depot, in Birmingham, was closed after a six-day struggle involving at peak moments 800 police and 15,000 massed secondary pickets, many of whom were "flying pickets" transported from all over the country.

Mr Arthur Scargill, of the Barnsley area strike committee of the National Union of Mine Workers (NUM), had turned flying secondary pickets into a national phenomenon overnight, a demon still to be exorcised in the contingency planning community.

The significance of Saltley was not lost on the principals concerned as two commentaries made three years after the event. Illustrate: First Mr Brendon Sewill, at the time special adviser to Mr Anthony

(now Lord) Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer: "At the time many of those in positions of influence looked into the abyss and saw only a few days away the possibility of the country being plunged into a state of chaos not so very far removed from that which might prevail after a minor nuclear attack."

It that sounds melodramatic I need only say that—with the prospect of the breakdown of power supplies, food supplies, sewerage, communications, electric power, and law and order—it was the analogy that was being used at the time. That is the power that exists to hold the country to ransom: it was fear of that abyss which had an important effect on subsequent policy.

Next Mr Scargill: "You see, we took the view that we were in a class war. We were not playing cricket on the village green like they did in '26. We were out to defeat Heath and

Heath's policies because we were fighting a government. Any one who thinks otherwise was living in a cloud cuckoo land. We had to declare war on them and the only way you could declare war was to attack the vulnerable points. There were the points of energy: the power stations, the coke depots, the coal depots, the points of supply."

The first effect of Saltley was to inspire the Jellicoe-Bunt review of contingency planning described in an earlier article. Contingency planning since 1972 has been directed towards mitigating the consequences of industrial strength exercised in the direct, Saltley manner. The means do not exist for curbing that power in a once-and-for-all fashion and no government has yet sought to create them.

When in the winter of 1973-74 a rerun of the 1972 coal strike seemed certain, there was acute anxiety in Whitehall. Given its limited aims, however, the new civil contingencies organization stood up well to the test.

A prime reason was the successful efforts of the NUM leadership to prevent ugly scenes on picket lines during the February, 1974, election campaign for fear of jeopardizing Labour's chances at the polls. On top of that, the policy of declaring a state of emergency in plenty of time to conserve fuel supplies paid off.

The difficulties of forecasting, as usual, bedevilled the planners. In 1973, what would run short first, electricity itself or raw materials such as steel? Would industrial paralysis come quickly or in stages, or would the bulk of industry suddenly collapse together?

To everybody's surprise pro-

duction during the three-day week was maintained at 75 per cent of normal even when working hours were cut by 40 per cent, though one official involved remembered "it was pretty close at the end".

The main prop of the returning Wilson government for the first 18 months of its life was harmonious relations with the trade unions. With a firm incomes policy and the vivid memory of the 1976 currency collapse haunting them, ministers underwent a sea-change in attitude in late 1977 when faced with a firemen's strike.

A year later the prospect of a petrol tanker drivers' dispute led to the preparation of "Operation Drumsick" without a crinkle on ministerial consciences. Why then did the Callaghan government shrink from using the Emergency Powers Act to deal with last winter's haulage strike?

The answer is that it had no real counterforce available. A maximum of 20,000 Servicemen could have been deployed, fewer than half of whom possessed heavy goods vehicle licences. The Civil Contingencies Unit estimated there were half a million individual lorry drivers operating in the United Kingdom.

Mr Callaghan's winter was less traumatic and dramatic than Mr Heath's "Waterloos" of 1972 and 1973-74 but the effect was the same when the country eventually went to the polls. No answers were provided for the country's vulnerability in the face of industrial power welded with determination on a national scale.

Next: How could the Government strengthen its hand?

Post Office
rejects
attack on its
service

The Post Office's decision to increase postal charges in the new year was described yesterday as "uncoordinated and basic stricken".

Mr Robin Fairley, chairman of the Users Association (MUA), said at a press conference in London: "Users of postal services are entitled to be extremely angry."

The Post Office later issued a statement denying the association's accusation and claiming that the group had distorted the facts.

Mr Fairley said: "We believe that the only thing that can be done by the Post Office to show that it means business is for it to display one or two heads on Tower Bridge."

He said the heads should be of postal managers who have failed to do their job.

Mr Michael Corby, the association's director, said the Post Office was giving "the worst standard of service ever".

The Post Office replied that the association's claims were misleading and "distorted views".

"Accusations by the MUA that postal management is not resolute in taking action to achieve productivity within the business are also false."

"Top senior postal management are currently actively engaged in a two-year programme to achieve real productivity and improve the reliability of the service."

"An essential part of the plan is to achieve financial savings and to operate a reliable service."

Manx Bill of
rights may
be last option

From Our Correspondent

Douglas, Isle of Man
A Bill of human rights, incorporating all those in the European Human Rights Convention except those under which the Isle of Man's birching laws were outlawed by the European Court in 1978, will be laid before Manx MPs next year.

It is one of the last options left to the Manx Government as a means of getting round the European Court's ruling.

Mr Jack Corrin, Manx Attorney General, recalled that it was one of two options agreed by MPs. The other was to seek a special reservation under the European Convention exempting the birch laws from the convention.

Mr Corrin said the question of a special reservation had been taken up with the Home Office, whose reply was being studied.

Doctor to be struck off for
prescribing drugs

Vita Palacci, aged 62, of St. Paul's Road, Wembley, ordered to be struck off medical register yesterday being found guilty by the disciplinary committee of the Royal Medical Council of prescribing drugs. He was ordered to be suspended for 28 days in which he lodged an appeal.

Palacci, who was born in Italy and ran two one-man practices in Wandsworth, was of serious professional conduct. He was said to have issued drug prescriptions without a prescription in the course of his treatment.

His wife had told the committee that she had threatened to sue the doctor with an eye on the fact that she did not want him.

Large barrier in
roads 'threat
rare wildlife'

National appeal was launched yesterday by Friends of the Earth to save part of the old Broadlands said to be threatened by plans to build a new bridge over the River Yare.

The organization said that 10 acres of grazing marsh would be threatened by the plan to build the multi-million pound bridge across the mouth of the River Yare.

Any of Britain's rarest wildflowers, such as the swallow-wort, Norfolk asclepias and water violet, were at risk of becoming extinct if the bridge was constructed.

A gallery two pages out of three report commissioned by the AWA was devoted to the ecological consequences of the bridge from the appeal would Friends of the Earth in a bid to present the environmental case.

Friends of the Earth in a bid to present the environmental case.

Friends of the Earth in a bid to present the environmental case.

Second biggest
pools win
shared by 10

Ten Lake District paper-mill workers learnt yesterday that they had won pools dividends totalling £776,528.20. Their leader, Mr Tom Burley, aged 56, said that he had suffered "sheer misery" after checking the coupon.

"Right, I could not find any of my nine workers to tell them the good news. Then I could not track down my two sons to tell them. I just wanted to share my happiness."

The eight men and two women, who work in the finishing department of James Cropper and Co. at Burnside, Kendal, Cumbria, formed their pools group in 1975 and have used the same numbers on a Life-woods coupon every week.

Their entry, costing £4.95 a week, had won two very small dividends previously. Their win has been exceeded only once—when £882,528 was paid last March.

The immigration law, the report adds, is based on the perverse assumption that black people are a threat to our society and should not be here.

It was a myth that stopping their entry to Britain would improve race relations.

The commission argues that there should be a single standard for family and dependants throughout the rules. That standard should not be stricter than present internal EEC policy, the report says.

When a country allows a person to enter for prolonged temporary stay or for settlement, it should be possible to do so to enable that person's family and dependants to accompany him.

Are you taking
advantage
of the change
in the class
system?

Most airlines offer First Class and Economy. But British Airways have gone one better.

On their Atlantic route they also offer what's known as Club. A change that many people have found advantageous. Especially businessmen.

First of all they have their own separate check-in desk. Then, once they're on board, they can enjoy the comforts of the Club cabin.

Like free in-flight entertainment, free drinks and hot towels.

Not to mention a choice of entrées, authentic Elizabethan meals and more individual attention.

What's more they board the plane later, and leave it sooner than most passengers.

Does it cost much to become a member? Not at all. For example, on a return trip to New York you only have to pay £52 more than the standard Economy fare.

A small price indeed for going up in the world.

British
airways

We'll take more care of you.



HOME NEWS

Court order sought to declare tax amnesty unlawful

By Penny Symon

The use of fictitious names by casual printing workers on national newspapers meant a loss of about £1 in income tax, Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, was told yesterday.

The National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses is applying to the High Court for a declaration that the tax amnesty granted to the workers was unlawful. It also seeks an order of mandamus compelling the Inland Revenue to assess and collect back tax from them.

In an affidavit read to the court by Mr. Jon Harvey, QC, representing the federation, Mr. Leonard Payne, its vice-president, said that the unions had full records and casual workers but he was advised that the Inland Revenue had no power under current legislation to extract that information from the unions.

Mr. Payne said that Fleet Street casuals were paid without deduction of tax although the giving of false names was regarded as a serious offence by union branches. It had been stated that an Inland Revenue investigation into 90,000 casual payrolls found that most of the names and addresses were fictitious.

Examples of which I have read are Mr. M. Mouse of Sunset Boulevard and Sir Gordon Richards of Tottenham Corner. As a result, the Inland Revenue put its loss at about £1m a year.

Mr. Payne said that last March he met Mr. John Hoadley, who was in charge of

the Inland Revenue special offices, who said that to recover some of the lost £1 official policy had been decided: it was not to be income tax for casual work before April 6, 1977.

Mr. Payne cited cases involving the Inland Revenue investigations would go back many years, even when the sums involved might have been small.

Mr. Hoadley, in his affidavit read by Mr. Harvey, said he became increasingly aware of the difficulties involved in trying to put an end to the evasion of tax by the casual workers. But action had to be taken to stop the loss.

The solution was a special arrangement, under regulation 50 of the Income Tax (Employments) Regulations, 1973. "I considered that the agreement of the employers and the cooperation of the casual printing workers and their unions was essential," he said.

The special arrangement which came into force on March 4 this year, was that if a casual worker produced a union card corresponding with the information on his pay docket, he would be paid in full and assessed for tax in the normal way. If not tax at basic rate would be deducted.

It was made clear to the unions that if a casual worker registered with the tax inspector before April 6, 1979, and cooperated in a full investigation, he would be carried out for the years before April 6, 1977.

The case continues today.

No payment for time spent working for VAT man

Mr. John Wajner, an antique dealer, yesterday lost his claim against the customs and excise for £300 as payment for the time he had spent "working for the VAT man".

Mr. John Wajner, aged 51, told a value-added tax tribunal in Manchester that the money was for the four weeks he spends in his working year preparing VAT returns.

He told the tribunal that he would appeal the High Court. He said after the hearing he was prepared to go to jail to bring his case to the public's attention.

The hearing yesterday was regarded as a test case for the 100,000 self-employed people in Britain.

Mr. Wajner, of Kew Road, Birkdale, Southport, Merseyside, told the tribunal: "My appeal is for payment by the customs and excise for a fee of £75 per week, which is the amount of time I spend in the preparation of accounts, books and necessary information with regard to completing a VAT return each quarter."

He added: "I have already said in correspondence with

the customs and excise commissioners this does not even cover my expenses."

Miss Ceri Jenkins, for the customs and excise, said the tribunal the 1972 Finance Act stated that a taxable person should keep such records as the commissioners required. VAT was the liability of the person supplying the service or goods.

If payment for work done for keeping records was envisaged as being in the spirit of the Act, provision would have been made for it when the legislation was enacted.

Rejecting the claim, Mr. Peter Ferns, the tribunal chairman who sat with two others, said: "It seems to the tribunal that there is no provision whatsoever in the Finance Act, 1972, as amended, for the payment of these sums. What Mr. Wajner really requires is fresh legislation if he considers that this money is due to him."

"His remedy in the first place would be to endeavour to recover those sums from the commissioners in a civil action. It is no part of the jurisdiction of this tribunal to make such payments."

Staff chiefs' warning on Suez is disclosed

By Peter Hennessy

Mr. William Clark, public relations adviser to the Prime Minister from 1955 to 1956, discloses in a broadcast tonight that Sir Anthony Eden was warned by the chief of staff on the night President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal that Britain did not have the immediate military capacity to launch an operation against Egypt.

In an interview on BBC Radio 3, Mr. Clark, who kept a diary throughout the Suez affair, recalls the chiefs telling Sir Anthony that although Britain had the capacity to

deal with Mau Mau, with doomsday, or with an atomic war, "we did not have plans for a little local episode in the eastern Mediterranean".

Mr. Clark says his recollection of that evening of July 26, 1956, is very vivid:

The Prime Minister made it absolutely clear that military action would have to be taken. Nasser would have to go... He then used a phrase that he used later in public, that it put him, Nasser, in a position where his thumb was on our jugular vein.

Nobody talked about assassinating him... but it was perfectly clear to most of those present, many of whom I have

spoken to, that from then onwards Eden was determined to overthrow Nasser. That was more important than the recovery of the Canal.

Mr. Clark believes that many of the more crucial documents about Suez have been destroyed or "continued in a way that will not make them available for a very, very long time". Important sections of the Cabinet minutes were restricted to two copies, one kept in No. 10 Downing Street, the other at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Clark also discloses that on the day Eden delivered his ultimatum to Egypt, President Eisenhower telephoned Down-

ing Street and, by mistake, was put through to the Prime Minister's press adviser rather than the Prime Minister. "Anthony, you must have gone out of your mind," he said, before Mr. Clark could explain his identity.

At a crucial stage in the Suez operation, a telegram arrived from the British Ambassador in Moscow advising that the Soviet Union's threat to use nuclear weapons against the United Kingdom if the Suez Canal continued to be blocked had just been read. "The telegram was through and said: 'We have the telegram in our hands and we are away.'"

Councils free to ignore social service cuts

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Local authorities are entirely free to protect their social services in spite of the proposed 7 per cent cut next year, Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in Birmingham yesterday.

The distribution of the cuts across local government services was "no more than a tentative indication of how the total might be split", he said.

Mr. Jenkin was addressing the final session of the annual social services conference, organized jointly by the Association of County Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities. Arrangements about the proposed cuts dominated the three-day conference and culminated yesterday in the unprecedented step of a joint statement opposing the level of cuts being issued.

The statement was carefully worded to avoid the Conservative-controlled opposition appearing to breach their overall support for public spending. It said the present figures would give this service considerably less priority than previously accorded to it, and at face value would impose a greater reduction than on other services.

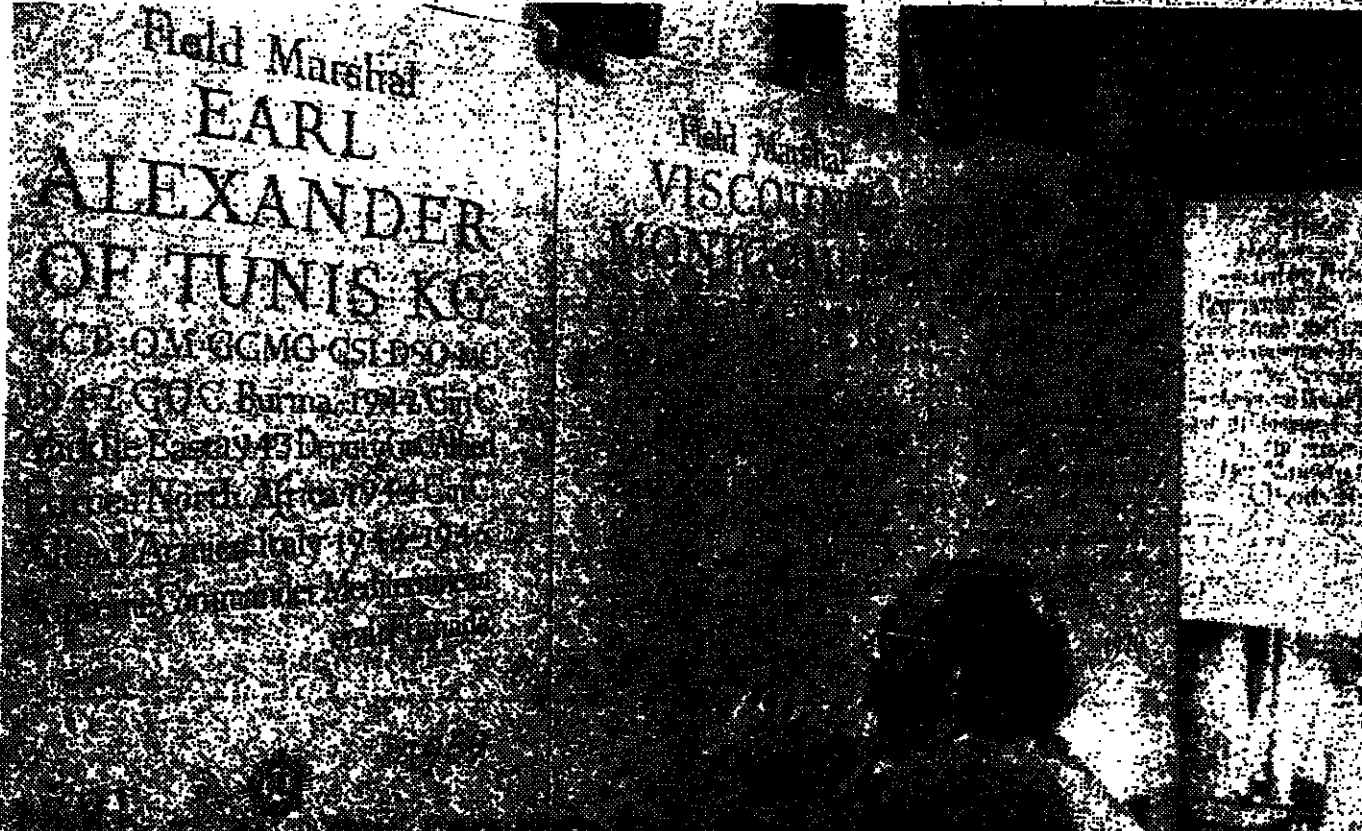
The statement urged all councils to give social services that priority which their increasing demands for their services deserve. It pointed out that steadily rising numbers of elderly people, and of the mentally ill discharged into the community, as well as demands for more attention to law and order, would increase demands on social services.

The joint statement, which also welcomed "that part of the Government's statement which preserves local autonomy", was described by Mr. Jenkin as "perfectly fair and balanced".

But the figures in the White Paper on public expenditure, and accepted in the rate support grant settlement, reflected a reduction of 21 per cent next year across the local government fields, Mr. Jenkin said. Most councils had recognized that the targets were tough, but fair and realistic.

"It is already clear that many local authorities of all political persuasions, faced with the unpleasant choices that confront them, are deciding to seek economies along a pattern different from that suggested in the White Paper," Mr. Jenkin said. "I must make clear that the Government is not doing this."

Many local authorities had decided to protect their social services and it was for them to decide.



Memorial to great soldiers: John Skelton at work on one of 10 plaques to be dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Field Marshals of the Second World War in the presence of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family at St. Paul's Cathedral tomorrow. The 10 commemorated are Viscount Alanbrooke, Earl Alexander of Tunis, Sir Claude Auchinleck, Sir John Dill, Viscount Gort, Lord Ironside, Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, Viscount Slim, Earl Wavell and Lord Wilson.

Information service plan for college transfers

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

The establishment of a national service to provide information on the possibilities for transfer in higher and further education, with exemption for educational "credits", is recommended in a report to be published next month.

The report, which has been submitted to the Secretary of State for Education and Science, gives the findings of a one-year research project, funded by a £72,000 grant from the department, and carried out by a group of experts based at Exeter University, directed by Mr. Peter Toyn.

The practice of granting exemptions from parts of courses in higher and further education for students with appropriate qualifications is widespread in the United Kingdom. Specific provision for it is being built into several study schemes such as the Diploma of Higher Education, and the Technical Education Council and Business Education Council awards, the report says.

Formal agreements on credit transfer have also been concluded between the Open University and the Council for National Academic Awards, the main validating body for degree in polytechnics and other maintained colleges, and between the Open University and certain individual universities. Under those agreements, a student wishing to transfer in mid-course to a different institution may be awarded "advanced standing".

Many universities and colleges are reluctant to consider granting credit transfer for advanced standing. They fear that

it would lead to the fragmentation of courses conceived as coherent self-contained units. The flexible modular course structure, so common in the United States where cumulative credit transfer is widely available, is still not widespread in the United Kingdom.

Provision in British institutions for the consideration of non-traditional qualifications for initial entry to courses is much more common. In 1977, some 350,000 students offered alternative qualifications when applying for advanced courses at universities, colleges and professional institutions. Their numbers are increasing, the report says.

The study found a clear need for a national information service on credit transfer possibilities. The amount of information held by the service would be considerable. It would need to include details of 5,000 different educational qualifications in Britain and overseas, and provide descriptions of courses and of institutional practices in accepting alternative qualifications.

An initial period of about two years would be needed to build the basic information and develop a pilot scheme for a hybrid information storage and retrieval system, based on the interrelated use of a library word-processing and data-based management computer system. The report estimates that the cost of the initial exercise would be £150,000 a year, with a further £100,000 a year for institutional users would cost about £220,000 a year, while a service extended to student users would cost £260,000 a year. Ultimately, the service would be expected to be self-financing.

Applications from foreign students down 2% so far

By Our Education Correspondent

Correspondent

Applications from overseas students for entry to British universities next September are so far only 2 per cent down on last year, despite a 30 per cent increase in tuition fees this year and an average 200 per cent increase next year.

However, many applications would have been made before the later increases were announced by the Government. It is probably too early yet to judge what effect its policy on overseas students will have, but

the eventual drop in numbers is likely to be much larger than the 2 per cent indicated.

About a third of all applications for university places are in, but overseas students tend to apply later than home students, and fewer than a third of the total have normally applied by this time.

Figures released by the Universities Central Council on Admissions show that 4,434 overseas students had applied by November 1, compared with 4,534 by the same date last year. Applications from home students are up by 5 per cent.

Jobs shortage in public sector for graduates

From John Chartres

Graduates leaving universities whose qualifications confine them to the public sector may have more difficulties in finding jobs next year. This is stated in a report issued in Manchester by the Central Services Unit for University and Polytechnic Careers and Appointments Services.

As in 1975-6, financial stringency will reduce the capacity of the public sector to recruit specialists for whom careers scarcely exist outside it. Graduates most likely to find jobs difficult to get include town and country planners and some architects, highway engineers, social workers, librarians, hospital pharmacists, and educational psychologists.

Next year the market for those seeking work is unlikely to be as buoyant as it has been in the past few years. The experts will be among certain specialists, notably in computer science and engineering.

Reviewing the past year, the report says that there was a shortage of opportunities for numerate people of any description inclined to work with computers or training with one of the accountancy professions.

Demand also remained higher than supply in the main engineering categories, in the physical sciences at the level of good research and development work, and particularly in regard to mathematics and computer science.

Store's job advertisements were unlawful

Mr. Michael Robertson, head of a stores group, who admits being a "male chauvinist pig" has lost his fight against the Equal Opportunities Commission over his discriminatory job advertisements.

In a reserved decision announced today, a Plymouth industrial tribunal found unanimously that Mr. Robertson unlawfully caused six advertisements to be published in Devon papers which contravened the Sex Discrimination Act.

The tribunal also ruled that Trago Mills (Falmouth) Ltd, one of the companies of which Mr. Robertson is chairman,

caused two other advertisements to be published which contravened the Act. It dismissed the commission's application against Trago Mills (West Cornwall) Ltd and Trago Mills (Cornwall) Ltd, which are associated companies.

The tribunal recalled that Mr. Robertson told it he did not discriminate in job selection, except that he would not ask a woman to do a job involving lifting heavy bags. He said he discriminated only where being a man was a genuine occupational qualification.

During the hearing in October, Mr. Robertson, of Two

Waters Foot, near Lisk, Cornwall, said there were ways in which he discriminated between the sexes. "I doors, give up my seat and flowers to a lady I have met who has done me a turn", he said.

Mr. Robertson said yesterday that he was not surprised the tribunal's decision added: "I set out deliberately to break a law to bring down the stupidity of Equal Opportunities Commission. I intend to keep up pressure I can but I do honestly think there will be no point in appealing."

A BBC Book for Every Child

Multi-Coloured Swap Shop Book 2

The latest fun-packed book from Noel Edmonds' BBC TV show. There are pin-up pictures of Noel, Maggie, John and Keith, things to make and do, a recipe from Della Smith, and "Swap" features from the programme. £1.50

Match of the Day Soccer Annual 1980

A brand-new annual for all football fans, featuring Kevin Keegan and Jimmy Hill. It includes great players past and present, football facts and figures, and a fill-in chart for the European Championship. £1.50

Blue Peter: Sixteenth Book

The new Blue Peter annual includes highlights from the year's programmes; how to make a model T.V. studio; a competition; and a Paddington Bear story. £1.50

The Adventures of Jonny Briggs

Three charming stories from the children's programme Jackanory. Jonny Briggs is a very real little boy, and his experiences at home and at school are utterly convincing and very funny. £2.25

Littlenose's Birthday

A new story about cave-boy Littlenose, written and illustrated by John Grant. Littlenose loses his birthday stick, and has to go to all sorts of trouble to find out when his birthday is due. £4.25

Think of a Number

This exciting book is linked with Johnny Ball's award-winning BBC TV series. Using numbers as springboards, it introduces young readers to the fascinating realms of science. £2.95

Rentaghost

Young Fred Mumford, only recently dead, arrives in the spirit world and decides to set up an agency to hire out helpful ghosts—with hilarious results. Bob Block's story is based on the BBC TV series. £3.85 Hardback 75p Paperback

Grange Hill Stories

These stories by Phil Redmond capture the authentic atmosphere of a big comprehensive school, and the relationships between its pupils and teachers. £4.75 Hardback 80p Paperback

See the full range of BBC books at your booksellers now.



Men cleared of ship affray

Two men who led a 40-strong boarding party onto an oil tanker at Le Havre, France, nearly three years ago when the Filipino crew refused orders to unload the ship, were acquitted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of causing an affray.

Judge Lawson, QC, directed the jury to find Raymond Miller, aged 33, a trawler skipper, of Worcester Avenue, Grimsby, and Alistair Glenie,

chief accountant of the ship-owners Globtek Tankers of Courtfield Gardens, Earls Court, London, not guilty after legal submissions by Mr. Anthony Hacking, for Mr. Miller and Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, for Mr. Glenie. Both men were discharged.

The jury that the Filipino crew had caused a fire hazard by refusing to unload the tanker. He said: "I do not think there is a case for you to consider."

Foreign cash is 'Africa's juju'

By Kenneth Gosling

Capitalism's erosion of aspects of African traditional fellowship and collective life had led to the creation by the money economy of new ambitions of accumulation of surplus and construction of commercial empires, Professor Ali Mazrui said in the third Reich Lecture on BBC Radio 4 last night.

A new juju has cast its spell, he said, "emmerising the ambitious, the greedy, spellbinding the acquisitive. The new juju is cold foreign exchange, the availability of convertible currency as a form of international power."

Professor Mazrui, professor of political science at the Michigan University, examined in his talk, "A Clash of Cultures? The Impact of Western scientific and cultural values on Africa. Africans, he said, were caught between rebellion against the West and imitation of the West.

In economic terms, a change in individual priorities had resulted in a much greater emphasis on the profit motive. Unless restrained by dictatorial government, an increasingly

large number of African entrepreneurs had climbed on the bandwagon of capitalist behaviour.

Two systems of values were often interacting. The profit motive was partly borrowed from the West in its modern guise, but the prestige motive was part of the traditional heritage of seeking collective approval in the clan by sharing one's bounty and displaying one's cattle.

"African capitalism, by combining the search for profit with the desire for prestige, has combined in sharpening the acquisitive instinct alongside the urge to consume."

Whenever possible, the interest in loud and expensive cars, ostentatious dwellings, luxurious parties and entertainments has been a concurrent feature of the drive for greater wealth in Nigeria as in Kenya, in the Ivory Coast as in Zaire," Professor Mazrui said.

Western economic systems carried with them cultural implications. "Consumption patterns change in the wake of the modern machine, the newly assembled bicycle. New skills are transmitted through the

activities of western transnational corporations. The creation of new types of jobs in turn transforms the nature of individual ambition and occupational aspirations."

The urban bias in African development induced migration from the rural areas to the urban centres, with further modifications in cultural patterns of life. The pursuit of personal profit had escalated in African economic systems and this was both a reflection and a reinforcement of the growing trend towards individualism.

Many aspects of life were changed as a result. Professor Mazrui concluded that the struggle against western religious subculture and supremacy was likely to be slow.

But interdependence is not merely an economic condition, it has also become a cultural relationship. The Western world has to experience a shift in its way of looking at reality, a shift in the direction of cultural humility, a readiness to be influenced by others and a willingness to help construct a new and more balanced international cultural order."

Welcome Back

A message to our regular and postal subscribers and participants in the student scheme

Naturally, we're delighted to be back.

And to be able to welcome you back—our loyal readers—and to offer regular Times reading again.

To ensure your daily copy here's what you should do. If your newsagent used to deliver, give him the coupon below as a reminder. If you've moved, arrange an order at your new newsagent.

If you're a postal subscriber, send in renewal notices and invoices (plus remittance) and we'll keep up continuity of supply. Your subscription will be extended by the appropriate number of copies lost during non-publication.

If this adjustment doesn't fit your accounting contact the Manager, The Subscription Department, Times Newspapers Ltd, P.O. Box 7, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 9EZ.

If you're a student awaiting a refund on the concessionary scheme—our apologies for the delay, we'll deal with the backlog as fast as possible. Any queries please contact the address above.

So, once again, make sure of your regular subscription—and welcome back.

THE TIMES

To: _____ Newsagent

Please deliver The Times regularly to:

Name _____

Address _____

Signed _____

HOME NEWS

Judge warns pressure groups over battered wife

Our Correspondent in Edinburgh writes: The Scottish Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh today rejected the appeal of a battered wife who had been sentenced to six years in prison for killing her husband.

Mrs June Greig, aged 30, formerly of Wester Hedges, Edinburgh, had been convicted of the murder of her husband, George, earlier this year after a jury at the High Court in Edinburgh rejected a charge from one of her barristers, Lord Wheatley, the Lord Justice Clerk, said: "There are no grounds for allowing the appeal."

The judge said Mrs Greig had been doing nothing but living in a state when she was a battered wife. He said she was not a person who was a danger to the public and that she was a person who was a danger to herself.

The taking of human life is not a legal justification for the most serious matter even in the victim was an obvious individual.

The court was crowded with members of the "Free Greig Campaign" who had organized a public campaign in an attempt to have Mrs Greig freed. They included Women's Aid, the Scottish Association for Care and Resettlement of ex-prisoners and local Labour Party branches.

Lord Wheatley, sitting with Lord Killestoun and Lord Ross, criticized the attempts of pressure groups in trying to influence judicial decisions.

He said: "If it is thought that this form of pressure activity or any other form of pressure group activity is an appeal pending will influence judicial decisions, the law that sort of thinking is sustained the better. The law will not be affected one or another by external force."

A Women's Aid representative said: "We are now going to try and get June Greig a pardon. This is the beginning of what we hope will be a bigger campaign to get a deal for battered women in Scotland."

The campaigners later entered the residence of the Lord Justice Clerk at 10, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, to protest.

Man in the news: Polytechnic's victor of sit-ins sees the left as potential threat to hammer Dr Miller leaves the battleground

By Ian Bradley
As a former para-atrooper who gives his main hobby in *Who's Who* as military history, Dr Terence Miller, head of military education at the North London Polytechnic, which comes to an end with his resignation next month, as a continuing battle against attempts by left-wing students and lecturers to take over the polytechnic. He reveals in *Who's Who* that he has used to defeat successive occupations, and strikes, and describes the main quality that his successor will need as a low cunning rather than a high cunning.

Dr Miller's tenure has been marked by long and often bitter clashes with students and staff and has made him one of the most controversial heads of institutions of learning in Britain. He believes that other principals and vice-chancellors share his commitment to firm action and discipline against those who would disrupt academic life, but that they lack his ability to choose the ground carefully, and never climb down.

He certainly minces no words: "I see the left as a tent peg which is liable to turn into a tryfid. You have to hammer it into the ground every time. It comes up, until eventually you split it and it begins to splinter and the worms carry it away. When I came here in 1971 the guerrillas were prowling the streets of the capital and one had to go into business to stop them. I think we have done that but there is no room for complacency."

On the eve of his departure from the world of higher education, Dr Miller aired his views on the subject of the left, in a paper which is to be discussed today at a conference organized by the Department of Education and Science.



Dr Terence Miller: critical of "passengers" on staff.

In it he argues that there should be an end to the principle of free choice for students to pursue what comes, they want, that polytechnics should stop teaching all but strictly vocational subjects and that there should be a ruthless pruning of what he calls the dead wood among lecturers and teachers.

He admits that in an ideal world it would be desirable to pursue education for self-fulfilment and allow students to follow courses of their choice. In the present economic situation, he feels that education for survival must have priority. That means a concentration on courses in strictly vocational areas which will improve the nation's economic efficiency.

To achieve that aim, Dr Miller advocates restricting the entry to certain areas of study and giving higher grants to those studying engineering and other applied subjects than to those doing English, history, or sociology. He would like to see the latter subjects abolished in all polytechnics.

At North London Polytechnic, non-vocational subjects make up more than 30 per cent of courses. The staff-student ratio in sociology is one to four whereas in the vocational business studies course it is one to 14. A proposal by Dr Miller that subjects like sociology should be discontinued was recently vetoed by the polytechnic's academic board.

Dr Miller believes that at least 15 per cent of the teaching staff are passengers who make no active contribution to maintaining academic standards. He regards the elimination of such dead wood as a priority. Significantly, the lists "cutting and burning" as among his other hobbies.

He says: "We must get rid of these passengers quite ruthlessly. The first step is to abolish tenure for lecturers and then to start making people redundant. I always look back to the time when Monty took over the 21st Army Group during the war and there was an enormous clear-out of just that kind of dead wood. If we could have done this to the education system it would do the country a power of good."

Dr Miller is equally critical of other institutions in higher education. He regards colleges of higher education as "non-viable and absurd" and complains that teacher training colleges "have put out a pretty shoddy product in the past two decades."

He feels that closing institutions and restricting the entry to higher education is the only way to reverse what he sees as a serious decline in the quality of students and in academic standards in Britain over the past 20 years.

You get a very different perspective on these things if you are sitting in my chair from the one you would get if you were sitting in the director's chair at the London School of Economics," he says.

Nuclear protesters demand safety secrets

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The South Wales Labour party condemned Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the Electricity Council, on Tuesday for what it described as "disgraceful" remarks over the future of nuclear energy.

Its statement came as the party demanded that any secret safety studies of advanced gas-cooled nuclear reactor power stations should be made known to the public inquiry which is to determine whether a £100m

plant should be built at Fort-Snowdon, Gwent.

Sir Francis told Welsh businessmen that the world must rely on nuclear power to provide for its energy needs and said later that the Labour Party executive in Wales failed to take account of the fact that the Government was already committed to nuclear power.

He incensed Labour Party officials by stating that safety studies were so complex that it would be time-wasting to release them to objectors.

The party said: "He seems

to suggest that the public inquiry is to be no more than a rubber stamp to approve a decision which has already been made; and his statement on the release of safety studies is disgraceful."

Labour's campaign is for a genuine public inquiry, not one which has been rigged before it starts. We shall put all possible pressure on the Government to ensure that the inquiry deals with all relevant issues and is conducted in such a way as to deserve the confidence of the public."

w Report November 21 1979

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Call for new look at redundancy payments law

re and Another v Retainprint
The Justice Kilner Brown, D. Ewing and Mr S. C. Ewing

When an employer has to lay off employees in order to overcome a temporary decline in demand, the employees are entitled to be paid their wages unless the requirements of the business for employees to be laid off are not met. The court found that the requirements were not met and the employees were entitled to be paid their wages.

from taking justifiable risks in planning increased production and taking on more labour with high hopes of future employment. The court found that the requirements were not met and the employees were entitled to be paid their wages.

Section 81 (2) provides: "(2) For the purposes of this Act an employee who is dismissed shall be taken to be dismissed by reason of redundancy if the dismissal is attributable wholly or mainly to the fact that the requirements of the business for employees to be employed have diminished or are expected to diminish."

The problem in the present case was not that the employer could avoid the implication of payment for redundancy where he had overmanned his workforce to cope with work which never materialized. Common sense indicated that he should, but the Appeal Tribunal was inclined to say that it would be caught by the statutory definition. There ought to be an examination of that definition in the light of the facts of the present case.

The Suez Crisis

William Clark, Sir Anthony Eden's Public Relations Adviser in Downing Street at the time of the Anglo-French invasion, looks back on the crisis of 1956 and, with the help of his diaries, makes his own contribution to the story of the episode that marked the end of Empire.

The Great Inventor

A tribute to the late Sir Barnes Wallis, the man who invented the R100 airship, the Wellington bomber, the wing-wing plane and the bouncing bomb.

The Westernisation of Africa

In his third Reith Lecture, Ali Mazrui explains how African societies are experiencing westernisation at a rapid pace.

Also in this Christmas Books Number: R. W. Apple Jr reviews *The White House Years* by Henry Kissinger; E. N. Turner looks into *The Oxford Book of Quotations*; and James Fenton writes about Mary Wilson's poems.

The Listener

For a balanced view of the world today
On sale now 30p

Korean Red Ginseng

Products of Korean Red Ginseng—

How can you Tell they're real?

If the container is marked with the Official Seal of the "Office of Monopoly, Republic of Korea," you know for sure. This is the government agency set up to see that you get health-imparting products made only of pure, whole red ginseng roots. Of the topmost quality, the roots are fully matured through six years of careful cultivation in regions specially chosen for ideal climate and soil conditions.

Diversified products are booming all over the world!

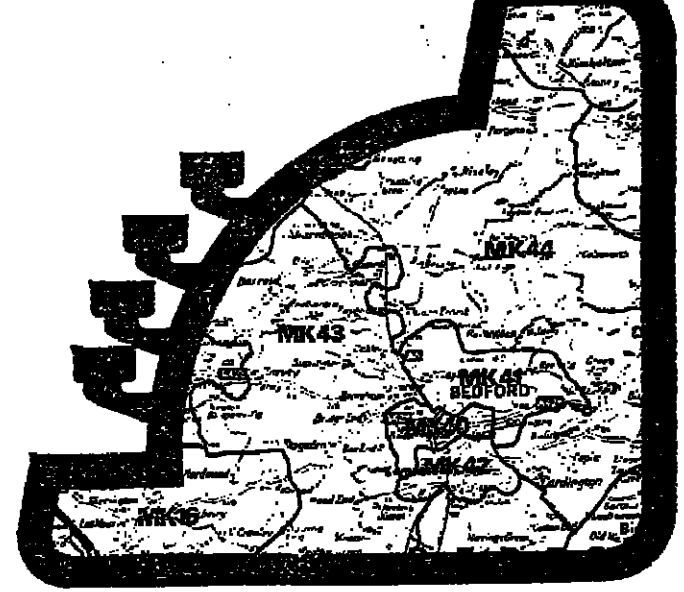
- Korean Red Ginseng Extract
- Korean Red Ginseng Powder
- Korean Red Ginseng Tea
- Korean Red Ginseng Extract Powder (Freeze Dried)
- Korean Red Ginseng Extract Powder (Spray Dried)
- Korean Red Ginseng Tablet
- Korean Red Ginseng Capsule
- Sliced Korean Red Ginseng

Office of Monopoly
Republic of Korea
112, Inuei-dong, Chongro-ku,
Seoul 110, Korea

Overseas Importers of Korean Ginseng in Europe

<p>U.K.: KOREAN GINSENG CENTRE 108-110 Charing Cross Road London, WC2 United Kingdom TLX: 299340 LOTTE G TEL: (01)-240 0636, 0637</p>	<p>W. Germany: KOREA GINSENG VERTRIEB Gluckstrasse 19 5800 Hagen 1, Germany TLX: 823194 KORGID TEL: (02331) 57375 E. N. WORLEE & CO., M.B.H. Postfach 60 29 60 Bellevue 7-8 2000 Hamburg 60</p>	<p>Switzerland: PARMAC-HANDELS AG Franken Strasse 20 Postfach 105 TEL: 041-235417</p>
---	---	---

Copyright reserved, John Bartholomew & Son Ltd.



Could you analyse and index 22 million addresses countrywide, street by street? This is what the Postcode does. And the results are at your disposal.

FOR POSTCODE READ SALES CODE.

Mapping sales territories can be a difficult business.

To start with you have to plot the location of each and every customer. That's difficult enough. You then have to draw boundaries which allocate an equitable workload to each representative and, at the same time, take account of ease of access and importance of call. And it doesn't end there. You may have to go through the whole process again as the distribution of your market changes.

Postcodes can help you solve the problem because a customer's Postcode pinpoints his location down to street level. And the Postcode system divides the country into different levels of geographic unit which can be used to define territories of any size you require—it's up to you.

In the Postcode you have a system that is ready made, complete and constantly updated. It is well supported by maps, delivery point statistics and computer held data. Interested?

For a start—send us the coupon, and we'll send you our booklet which tells you how Postcodes can help you in your business.

Use the Postcode—you're not properly organised without it!

I am interested to see how Postcodes could help me in my business. Please send me your booklet "Using Postcodes in Business Systems".

Return the coupon to Cledwyn Davies, FREEPOST (No stamp required) Room 446A, Postal Headquarters, St. Martin's-le-Grand, LONDON EC1B 1HQ.

Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

C/T/19/11

Royal Mail

WEST EUROPE

Benelux countries put plan for reducing Britain's EEC burden

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 22

The three Benelux countries—Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—have agreed on proposals to reduce Britain's inflated net contribution to the EEC budget, and they will be canvassing support from other Community members.

On the face of it, the position of the Benelux governments looks uncompromising, despite professions of sympathy for Britain's difficulties, and would not even offer Mrs Thatcher the "half a loaf" which she rejected yesterday in London as unacceptable.

Speaking to journalists after a meeting last night with his Dutch and Luxembourg counterparts, Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, said that the main solution must be with amendment of the existing mechanism for compensating countries which pay more than their fair share.

He acknowledged that this could not be done until the refund of more than £340m at most would do little to make a dent in a forecast British net deficit next year of nearly £1,200m, which Mrs Thatcher has said must be brought into broad balance.

It appears, however, that the Benelux governments would also agree to increased Community spending in Britain, on such things as regional and industrial development, and to measures to reduce spending on the disposal of unwanted milk and sugar surpluses.

The EEC's disproportionate emphasis on agriculture, spending is the main cause of the British deficit, so measures of this kind would help. But it is not clear by how much, or whether they could produce results as quickly as Mrs Thatcher wants.

The Benelux thinking is understood to be broadly in line

with the proposals being drawn up today by the European Commission for discussion at the Dublin summit. The Commission agrees with the Benelux view that as far as a refund mechanism is concerned Britain cannot hope for more than £340 or so.

But the Commission is also expected to propose boosting Community expenditure in Britain, and would like to see heads of government agree to a planned reduction in the percentage of the budget (currently more than 70 per cent) that is spent on supporting farm prices.

The Commission was also today discussing a plan drawn up by Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the Commissioner for Agriculture, for cutting farm spending by more than £600m next year. Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission President, hopes this will show Mrs Thatcher that the Community is serious about agricultural reform.

Mr Gundelach's plan would increase the tax on milk producers and make farmers pay the full cost of price support for any production above present levels. He also wants to reduce the amount of sugar production eligible for price support and cut the amount of aid going to beef producers.

One of the other subjects expected to be on the Dublin agenda is the dispute over free trade in lamb. France, despite a European Court ruling to the contrary, is still insisting that it is entitled to restrict lamb imports from Britain in the interest of its own producers.

The French would like the British to be more helpful about seeking such a market. There is pressure of a different kind from the Germans who say that Britain is not showing Community solidarity in charging its EEC partners the full market price for North Sea oil. Neither of these issues seems likely to cut much ice with Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Gromyko in Bonn for arms limitation talks

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Nov 21

West German officials believe that the Soviet Union has now realised that Bonn cannot be swayed. They think it unlikely that Mr Gromyko has come with further arms reduction offers—on top of those already made by the Soviet Union.

His two full days of talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his West German counterpart, and a meeting with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, come less than a month before the Nato Council is due to approve a plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe to counterbalance the Soviet SS20.

West Germany, both politically and strategically the key country in the plan, has recently been subjected to an intense campaign of threats and persuasion from Soviet-bloc countries.

West German officials believe that the Soviet Union has now realised that Bonn cannot be swayed. They think it unlikely that Mr Gromyko has come with further arms reduction offers—on top of those already made by the Soviet Union.

His two full days of talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his West German counterpart, and a meeting with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, come less than a month before the Nato Council is due to approve a plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe to counterbalance the Soviet SS20.

West Germany, both politically and strategically the key country in the plan, has recently been subjected to an intense campaign of threats and persuasion from Soviet-bloc countries.

Arrigo Levi looks at Mrs Thatcher's 'de Gaulle act'
Budgetary issue obscures real problems facing Community

By Arrigo Levi

For more than two decades, the life of the European Community—indeed the life of Europe—has been precariously balanced between hope and fear, between crisis and opportunity. This is just as true today.

But Europe's real problems are not those we talk about. Rightly or wrongly, old-timers in Brussels, in stating this perhaps obvious truth, say that they are not overworked about the tensions existing between Britain and the Community on budgetary and other matters.

They do not seriously believe that this crisis will undo the Community, or even disrupt for long Britain's relations with its partners. They suggest that other, much greater, dangers threaten Europe's leaders in their imminent Dublin meeting.

Although, to European eyes, Mrs Thatcher seems to have done, not Churchill's trousers, as *Pravda* claims, but de Gaulle's uniform, this is in a reassuring image just because the uniform fits Mrs Thatcher even worse than the trousers. A Community which has survived de Gaulle's imperial visions, and numerous, cannot be really afraid of Mrs Thatcher, even if it is flustered by the ringing sound of his challenge.

But old timers have been proved wrong more than once in the past and they might be making one more mistake: the wounds inflicted by de Gaulle's shining sword are still often painful. Lost occasions never present themselves again, not in the Community's difficult days in dealing with side issues, rather than with vital problems, may be very costly.

Although sharing the confidence of old timers, one must therefore hope that the young men of Europe's budgetary costs and benefits to Britain may be swiftly put out of the way. It is also important that the quarrel should leave no scars. This may be easier, I feel, if two relevant points are kept in mind.

The first one, which the British Government and press tend to forget, is that if Britain pays too much into the EEC till, and gets too little out, this is not the result of some dirty trick by its partners, but the effect of automatic mechanisms which were set up, only four years ago, through freely negotiated agreements and laws agreed by all.

Britain is asking its friends, with good reasons, for the revision of a contract which has become unworkable. A unilateral change of mind, but which has been agreed by all concerned, cannot be a just return, and the British Government should say clearly that its partners are innocent of any guilt, rather than play upon residual feelings among the British electorate.

The second point I want to make is in the context of the British case. It is true that a just return cannot be calculated in purely budgetary terms. There is more in belonging to

the Community than the simple calculations of money paid and received. No responsible citizen will resign from this country just because he keeps receiving less value in social and public services than he pays in taxes.

But it cannot be denied, as my old friend Emanuele Gazzo, doyen of European journalists, likes to point out, that the principle of a *juste retour* is the basis itself of every social contract. Unless and until Britain feels that it gets a fair deal from the Community, the social contract which it has signed will not become that kind of strong and vital tie which can bring to work the energies of the British nation for the good of democratic Europe.

On this point, Mrs Thatcher is perfectly right, and if she appeals along these lines to the political and philosophical soul of the German and French leaders, she may end by getting enough money out of their pockets to satisfy the hurt feelings of her people.

But this should remain a passing quarrel between partners and friends who are well aware of the many difficulties which they have to do together, and cannot do separately. There are other threats to the prosperity and security of Europe, both internal and external ones, which need urgent attention.

The external threats, like the energy crisis or the instability of monetary systems, are the more obvious. But they will be manageable only if we first put our own house in order.

Let us first bear in mind, and organize in a responsible way intra-European relations, both monetary and economic, and shall then overcome the harsh conditions which are going to prevail in the global environment during the coming decade. Let me list a series of relevant facts.

The member states of the Community are more highly integrated today than they have ever been. This applies to Britain as well, whose EEC percentage of total trade has risen from 31.6 per cent in 1978, from 31.6 per cent to 37.2 per cent. As the EEC current Economic Review says, the European states "have tended throughout the 1970s to move away from a policy of a highly synchronized cyclical development, owing to their increased trade interdependence and in response to common shocks from outside".

There is also much more similarity and harmonization of national economic policies. A retreat from Europe might be impossible, or a catastrophe, for most of the Community's member states.

Europe will suffer in the 1980s from great scarcity of energy resources at fast increasing costs. The competition between old and new, will be much fiercer.

Due to such restraints, rates of growth will be lower. Employment rates will remain high and may get higher as the competition between old and new, will be much fiercer.

million, at a rate of 0.9 per cent a year. Then it will stabilize, but the number (and cost) of old age pensioners will be much higher.

The Community rightly says: "The development of investment is the common denominator for all solutions of structural problems, of problems of growth and employment. Investments, both private and public, will be indispensable in order to overcome the energy restraints, to modernize our economy, to increase our productive potential and develop research and innovation."

For the same reasons, levels of real earnings and consumption must not increase for some time.

Inflation, at the rate which it has reached and maintained for years, is an insurmountable obstacle to the growth of investments. Inflation creates insecurity and fosters a damagingly high level of social conflicts. The inequality of income rates between EEC countries adds a serious international dimension to our economic problems and makes them more insoluble.

The European Monetary System has proved capable of exerting a positive influence on the economic strategies of participating governments; it has spread the good word of inflationary discipline. But it has also proved unable to prevent variations of monetary policies; it has only made these variations less unmanageable and dangerous.

The convergence between Europe's national societies is still great, but not impossibly so. Real standards of living, calculated at purchasing power parity, rather than at market exchange rates, show that the "dispersion" is not as large as it was thought. Taking the EEC average as 100, the indexes of GDP per capita in 1979 vary from 119 for France, 91 for Germany, 77 for Italy and 61 for Ireland.

Present trends are not unchangeable. But the danger that the high-inflation economies, Italy and Britain, may fall far behind the more dynamic ones, is clearly emerging from all known facts. In the end, a "two-speed Europe" would not be able to hold together.

Keeping all these facts in mind, we must ask ourselves: where would the world be if we did not have the Community? Would they join the anarchy that is the third world, or the totalitarian East? And how could Europe's remaining nations, clustered in a frightened group around the Mediterranean, survive the onslaughts of Germany and France, be able to defend their prosperity and independence, in the inhospitable world of the 1980s and 1990s?

How many political challenges, needs and problems now they would become suddenly more menacing, if the Community fell apart?

Like a man on a bicycle, the Community cannot stand still. It must move ahead in order not to fall. It is the only way to move forward on a bicycle made for nine; the exercise is none the less indispensable.



The Great Mosque in Mecca, holiest shrine of Islam.

American embassy in Pakistan capital is wrecked by mob

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 21

The State Department reported this morning that all their staff in Islamabad and other Pakistan cities appeared to be safe, except for one marine who was killed. He was shot while standing on the roof of the embassy building in the embassy compound, apparently by the mob as the grounds.

The embassy building and a block of flats in the compound, which housed about 50 diplomats, were gutted, as was the American cultural centre in Lahore. The consulate-general in Lahore was sacked, but it was not known how many were injured, whether 2, too, had been burned.

The spokesman would not reveal where Americans in Islamabad had taken refuge, beyond saying that there were several safe houses. An agency report here stated that the 100 or so Americans and others who escaped from the embassy took refuge in the British consulate.

The Americans were rescued by the Pakistan Army about five and a half hours after the attack began. The embassy staff had taken refuge in a "basement" on the second floor of the embassy building. Such vaults are rooms specially constructed to protect documents and equipment and to guard against electronic eavesdropping.

This room had no windows, but it did have a hatch leading to the roof. Some sensitive equipment was destroyed, but papers could not be burnt, for fear of asphyxiation. The people crowded in the safe house in any case, in danger of death from asphyxiation or fire because the building was burning.

The State Department spokesman said that there were reports that radio broadcasts, alleging that Americans were involved in the occupation of the Great Mosque in Mecca, the Muslim holy city in Saudi Arabia, had been heard in Pakistan.

He did not say where those broadcasts came from but the implication is that they came from Russia. If they did, the Soviet Union would be the last of the last chances of passing the Salt

treaty through the Senate might

be in any event, the Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, made a broadcast after the steps of the embassy in Islamabad, had begun, according to American and Zionist sources, the mosque in Mecca. The spokesman described that broadcast as "irresponsible, outrageous, knowing lies".

The Saudis had already issued statements, and broadcast them, saying that the Mecca incident was the work of Muslim fundamentalists and that no Westerners were involved.

This latest attack on Americans occurred a few hours after President Carter made the strongest statement issued on the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran, for the first time, warning the use of force. The statement was provoked by a broadcast from the Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday which said that the American hostages remaining in the embassy in Tehran were "proved" to be spies and would be put on trial.

There was some confusion here on the correct tense used in that last phrase; early reports had the ayatollah saying that Americans "would" be tried, later ones that they "might" be tried. At all events, the threat was taken seriously here.

An official statement by the Ayatollah Khomeini that the Americans "would" be tried, is the equivalent of a verdict of guilty, and the "revolutionary tribunals" have passed death sentences for far lesser offences, which were also "proved" to be spies.

Mr Carter's statement read: "There are reports that American citizens being illegally held as hostages in Tehran with the support of the Islamic Government would be put through some sort of 'trial'. That would be a flagrant violation of international law and basic religious principles, and the Government of Iran would bear the full responsibility for any such consequences."

The United States is seeking a peaceful solution to this problem through the United Nations and every other available means. It is far preferable to the other remedies available to the United States.

Such remedies are explicitly

recognized in the Charter of the United Nations. "The Government of most recognize the gravity of the situation it has created. Reports were made last night, their attention drawn to various clauses in the Charter of the United Nations, could be invoked to justify unilateral military action, doctrine of self-defence, or a country to respond with attacks on its citizens, territory, and in America's Iran has made such an attack.

Various military options to the United States are discussed here, most of involving air strikes against targets in Iran. These include the Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters in Qom to the field—and terminals in Gulf. A naval blockade is mentioned.

There are objections to them. Stopping the oil of Iran, while it would do great damage to the economy, which is already collapsing, would also America's allies, most not Japan. An air attack would obviously exacerbate the situation, and presumably only be undertaken in return to the execution of hostages.

Some people in the Pentagon have expressed the hope that the occasion might be taken to destroy the Iranian fighters which were sold to Shah. They are among the military aircraft in exist and the United States fears they might fall in the hands of the Russians who could disseminate many secrets from them.

Iran has about 70 of the F-4 Phantom II fighters. None is fit to fly and all are therefore to be destroyed or scrapped, as the Egyptian Force was by the Israeli 1967.

The aircraft carrier *Intrepid* and its escort vessels were ordered to the Gulf, the *Intrepid* is to be sent to the Philippines. It will be about 10 days before they can get there. Another carrier, the *Midway*, half a dozen other vessels on duty in the Indian Ocean, the *Guam*, which is a British ship, such a cruiser.

Rent a 'golf ball' from IBM.

If you're more typing than typewriting, rent a 'golf ball' correcting typewriter from IBM. Up to 84 weeks rental, with delivery and collection. No deposit. Service included. Phone Colin Shore on 01-578 9343 or call round at the IBM Retail Centre, 101 Wigmore St, W1.

IBM

ANSAMASTER telephone answering machines from £129

For this answering machine, recording machine. Made by one of the world's largest electronic companies, this is the best value answering machine in the UK. For details of ANSAMASTER, the only answer and record machine. Ring: 01-8913321, any time, or write to: Storac Ltd., 22 York Street, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 3JL.

Storac Ltd.

POST TODAY FOR KAMPUCHEA

Half a million children are starving in Kampuchea today. UNICEF is mounting a huge relief operation—over 10,000 tons of emergency supplies have already arrived in the country. More food and medicines are on the way.

I enclose my donation for UNICEF's aid to Kampuchea to: Room A90, UK Committee for UNICEF, 48 Osnaburgh St., London NW1 3PU.

Name

Address

Please enclose a S.A.S. if you want a receipt.

Censure motions discredit French Parliament

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 21

The repetitive and purely formal use of motions of censure by the Socialists and Communists, and the rootless criticism of the Gaullists has added to the discredit of the French Parliament.

The Government continues to govern almost as though the Parliament did not exist, confident, as M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, said, in its election mandate. The recent motion of censure, in the Chamber on the latest censure "do not lead the Government and the majority parties to fear the verdict of the people". He was referring to the European elections.

But does the Government still have a majority, or only the shadow of one, as M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, claimed in the debate? Perhaps not in theory. But until the Gaullists are willing to put the matter to the acid test by voting with the Socialists it does not exist.

Mr Barre said he would use all the means the constitution placed at his disposal to compel the Government majority to stick together.

In any case, if the Govern-

ment only has the shadow of a majority, the Opposition has not even the suspicion of one. With a sharp dig at the Socialists, M Pierre Juquin, one of the Communists' spokesmen, declared that it was an illusion to think that they merely there to be picked up. The two Opposition parties could not even agree in their criticism of government action.

What has changed also is the mood of the Gaullists. They are feeling very sore after two indictments of their attitude by M Barre, on Saturday and yesterday. They feel unloved, unappreciated and even despised, though they are still the largest party in the Government majority. One of them was heard to remark that if the Prime Minister went on like this "he will end up by making us vote a motion of censure".

But their attitude is hardly consistent, to put it mildly. They complain to the Prime Minister today, that their suggestions are no longer listened to, but they do everything to emphasise their differences with M Barre and the Government. They accuse the President of ogling the Socialists. But they themselves are making studied advances to them.

Bavarians criticised for 'illegal deportations'

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Nov 21

The Bavarian authorities have been criticised for illegally deporting foreigners without allowing their requests to go through the correct channels.

Herr Gerold Tandler, the Bavarian Interior Minister, has admitted that in the past years at least nine people—six Czechoslovaks, a Hungarian, a stateless person and an Ethiopian—had been sent back to their countries of origin after summer examinations of their cases by local officials.

Four of the Czechoslovaks were handed back directly to Czechoslovakia where they had served several years of imprisonment for fleeing their country. It was not known here what had actually happened to them. The third had been deported to the Soviet Union.

Herr Klaus Bolling, the federal Government spokesman in Bonn, said yesterday that deportations were "certainly illegal". Decisions on political cases should be made by the appropriate federal office.

He also pointed out that the Federal Administrative Court had ruled that the very fact that applicants risked jail

sentences at home for fleeing

in itself grounds for granting asylum.

The Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties have condemned the deportations as inhuman. The Social Democrats called them a "clear breach of the law and Constitution".

The practice was first publicised on Monday by Der Spiegel, the news magazine, which described the experiences of two young Czechoslovak men who came to West Germany through Yugoslavia and Austria. They asked the Bavarian police for asylum, were arrested—it is not known on what charges—and six weeks later were handed over to Czechoslovak border officials.

The practice has now been admitted to the Bavarian Parliament's interior committee that it "might have been correct legally but it was politically incorrect".

The Christian Social Party, which governs Bavaria, has asked the Federal Parliament to streamline political asylum proceedings by allowing what it calls "phony asylum-seekers" to be turned back at the border.

Death penalty film divides France

From Ian Murray
Paris, Nov 21

The French communist trade union organisation, the CGT, today denounced a "base campaign organized by the forces of the right" and said it must cease immediately.

The "base campaign" is in fact a growing revulsion by a large section of the French public at the screening of a film called *Le pull-over rouge* which tells the story of the trial and conviction for murder of Christian Ranucci in March, 1976.

Ranucci was sentenced to death and guillotined four months later and ever since there has been a growing campaign to prove his innocence and to use the case as a telling argument against the death penalty in France.

The actual murder was of the sort that makes the public cry out for vengeance. An eight-year-old girl was abducted from outside the flat where she lived in Marseilles and driven

into the country. Her kidnappers' car was involved in an accident and broke down, so she was dragged from the car and viciously killed by being hit over the head with a rock and stabbed.

Ranucci, identified from his abandoned car, admitted everything to police, but later retracted, saying he had been tortured and confessed under duress and that the girl must have been killed by someone else when she got out of the car after the accident.

The film, produced by Michel Drach, seeks to show the whole affair factually and calls into question both the guilt of the convicted man and the whole question of the death penalty. Inevitably, its appearance has been deeply resented by the girl's parents, and Mme Pierre Rambaldi.

They have tried unsuccessfully to stop the film being screened, but have won a ruling from the Court of Appeal that four

sequences showing the family scene, including a film of the girl's body, should be removed. A notice saying this had been done on court orders was to be screened with the film.

The parents are still fighting to have the film withdrawn and Elysee Palace with a member of the President's secretariat, pressing their case that criminal proceedings should be brought against the film makers for intrusion into privacy and private grief. These were the grounds on which the Appeal Court ruled that the cuts should be made.

The showing of the film is running into increasing difficulty in southern France where several mayors have announced they intend to stop it being shown. Last weekend four of the Paris cinemas where it is showing had to be cleared when right-wing demonstrators let off smoke bombs in the auditorium. A film in Lille has been attacked in the same way.

Businessmen to hear Botha strategy today

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Nov 21

About 250 South African business leaders, black and white, will hear tomorrow what the Prime Minister, P. W. Botha, has termed his "total strategy".

At a conference in Johannesburg he will outline in detail his design for an integrated South Africa, the one in which big business is expected to play an important role.

For months Mr Botha has been talking about "total strategy" and "a constitutional conference". He has warned South Africans that they must accept change in the social order "or die". He has brought into question such pillars of the apartheid system as the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Act.

As a consequence he has suffered some rebuffs in by-elections, particularly in the Transvaal where the far-right-wing National Party (NP) has come very close to winning its first seats in Parliament. In one constituency, Edenburg, east of Johannesburg, the ruling National Party lost its first by-election since 1948 to the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

These results underline the confusion in the minds of thousands of South Africans about what Mr Botha is up to.

The conference in Johannesburg tomorrow is aimed at reaching across political barriers to the most powerful players in the economy.

What is not clear and will only emerge after the conference is how much the government is prepared to offer big business in return for its support for the new policy.

The Weidman report, which the Government has accepted in principle, recommends a full-scale union rights for blacks.

Californian smog passes the scientists' acid test

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Nov 21

It doesn't rain much in Southern California but when it does it often pours, acid, two scientists from the Pasadena Institute of Technology report today.

Professor Howard Lifshitz says that the area can now lay claim to the title of "acid smog" capital of America, because of the presence of a unique mixture of pollutants in its smoggy atmosphere, which are even more damaging to man and the environment than the acid rain.

In a special study for the California Air Resources Board the two environmental engineers say that acid rain is also a problem; that it is spreading throughout the United States, particularly in industrial cities where the rain has become tainted with sulphur oxides—acidic gases emitted mostly by coal-fired power plants.

Acid smog contains a large amount of sulphur dioxide, but has a high content of acidic nitrogen oxide emitted from millions of cars.

Acid smog and rain, say the scientists, can burn holes in lead surfaces. Unlike the rain, the smog can seep into buildings and houses, damaging materials such as rubber and plastics.

Although the effects of acid

rain and smog on people have been contested, Professor Lifshitz said: "The acid rain with heavy metal emitted power plants—small traces of lead, nickel, cadmium, arsenic and vanadium—could do much more harm to people than smog."

The scientists based the report on 15 months of which began in January. They said rain collected in Los Angeles suburb of Pasadena on one occasion showed the acidity as similar to that of acid rain. That rain could strip paint off cars.

The scientists say the times more acid reaches ground as acid rain and particulate smog than in rain.

They also note that a rain is killing thousands of fish in New England and Canadian lakes, and that growth is being stunted.

The news that the much more harmful to man machine may not come as a surprise to the 22 million Californians, especially the 11 million in the southern part of the state where smog has been a daily part of life.

Cars parked outside are quickly rained for a new of paint after less than a week. The scientists however further studies are necessary to determine how badly the smog and rain affect human body.

Stone Age camp found near Jena

Berlin, Nov 21—Workmen

building a new reservoir in East Germany have uncovered the remains of a 6,000-year-old Stone Age settlement, the East German news agency ADN reported today.

Archaeologists were now examining skeletons, flint tools and fragments of pottery found at the site.

Minister resigns in Sri Lanka

Colombo, Nov 21

M. D. H. Jayawardene, P. M. Industries Minister resigned today after accusing the Prime Minister of not doing enough to end the economic crisis.

The Prime Minister, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, had threatened to resign the day before.

She said Sri Lanka had the potential to become a major commodity exports only to beggars.

OVERSEAS

Refugee exodus from Afghanistan passes 250,000 mark as troops lay waste rebel areas

From Stephen Taylor
Karachi, Nov 21

A large area of east Afghanistan has been depopulated and is now a waste in the recent offensive by Government forces against insurgent tribesmen, according to refugees who have fled to Pakistan.

Entire villages in the provinces of Paktia, Nangarhar and Gar were razed in two weeks' assaults from the ground and hundreds of women and children, as well as rebels, were killed.

The number of Afghans who have fled to Pakistan has risen to 255,000, an increase of 27,000 in a week, according to figures published by the Pakistani Government.

The Pakistani Government considers the largest concentration of refugees in any one country, exceeding the number of refugees in China, India, the mountainous border regions believe that 10,000 recent arrivals have been registered.

The refugees have been pouring into Pakistan mainly from the north-west, but also in smaller numbers at the rate of up to 4,000 a day.

They are camped round the towns of Peshawar and Miran, in the North-West Frontier Province where cold winds off snow-covered mountains and the temperature nears zero at night.

The Pakistani Government has distributed warm blankets and tents it has available and local shelter is being provided for nomadic tribes, but the refugees

are still enduring extreme hardship. There are 675 tents for more than 5,000 families round Peshawar and many are sleeping in the open among their few possessions.

Temperatures have dropped sharply in the past week and many are moving from the frontier tribal areas, where they have links with the local people, to lower-lying regions around Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Food is less a problem than shelter as Pakistan is giving four rupees (20p) a day to each refugee and special shops sell grain and pulses at controlled prices. A few refugees are supplementing that income by selling their carpets and jewelry in the bazaars.

They are a hardy people and almost all the men among the refugees have been fighting against the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul, but it is clear that the Government's offensive was devastatingly successful. Morale is low and a counter-attack before spring seems a very remote possibility.

About half the *Mojahedin* (Islamic warriors) have come across with the refugees and say they will settle their families in Pakistan before returning to the war. The other half are still fighting in parts of Paktia and say they have surrounded Urgan in the centre of the province, but the Government has relieved the besieged town of Khowst.

Figures given by refugees indicate that the number of

Mojahedin killed in the offensive is considerably higher than the 600 earlier reported.

The refugees all have a similar story to tell, of the armoured column and air attacks that caught them unaware, of indiscriminate firing on women and children, of villages and possessions destroyed and of their arduous journey on foot across the snow-covered Kobi Sotei mountains.

Even then they have not always been safe. Pursuing MIG fighters, bombers and helicopter gunships of the Afghan Air Force have violated Pakistan's airspace on a number of occasions, although it is not clear whether they have fired on the refugees in Pakistan.

The leader of a group of about 40 members of the Gilzai tribe said that strafing gunships had killed 10 people in an attack on his village three weeks ago. The survivors rounded up their livestock and started for Pakistan.

On the journey to the mountains 15 more people were killed in further air attacks. Once in the mountains they kept to narrow, difficult passes to lessen the chances of being spotted from the air. While they were in the passes five children and one woman died of exposure.

Doctors on the Pakistan side of the border have treated 21 refugees suffering from napalm burns in the past two months and more than 500 people with serious bullet wounds.

Thais start to clear Kampuchean frontier

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Nov 21

The Thai Army today began clearing the tense border area of Kampuchean refugees amid fears that food supplies might be cut to those refusing to move.

More than 8,000 Kampuchians were moved by bus and lorry to a new refugee camp eight miles from the frontier and a similar number will be moved tomorrow.

Earlier some of their leaders said they would allow only children, the sick and the aged to move. But many of those leaving today were young and able bodied.

Speculation about Thai intentions was increased by a statement today by General Prem Tinsulanonda, Army Commander in Chief and Defence Minister, who said 300,000 Kampuchians were expected to cross the border in Thailand soon.

"They will come in as they run out of food in the next few days," he said.

Colonel Prachak Sawangchit, Army commander on the border, said the Kampuchians would be "pressured" to move into Thailand because their presence in Kampuchea might provoke Vietnamese attacks which could spill over into Thailand.

Right-wing Kampuchean leaders say they will not allow more than 30,000 to be evacuated as they need every man to carry on the fight against the Vietnamese.

Colonel Prachak's suppression of border traders has been a severe blow to the Kampuchians as they have been procuring most of their food in that way.

The colonel, who is regarded as one of the Army's ablest young commanders, is also a member of the Upper House of Parliament. When he was commanding a sensitive border area two years ago he was transferred after ordering raids across the border as reprisals for Kammer Rouge attacks.

Report opens way for alt debate

From David Cross
Washington, Nov 21

The fate of SALT 2—the latest strategic arms limitation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union—could hang in the balance as the Senate foreign relations committee this week published a report on nearly four years of hearings.

The 551-page document said a majority of the 15-member committee thought that American policy on strategic arms must be a judicious combination of three elements: they included a SALT 2 treaty imposed "meaningful" limits on the Soviet Union, the not jeopardising critical US strategic programs; the national will to pursue the strategic programs we need to maintain parity equivalence with the Soviet Union; and a commitment to significant arms reduction in future negotiations.

The report said that the committee supports each of these elements, the report said.

A majority of nine to six, committee voted earlier this month to recommend approval of the treaty to the full Senate also proffered more than 20 amendments to the attached text of ratification.

These only two are really significant—a provision which would give binding legal status to Soviet promises to restrict production and range of Backfire bombers and a so-called amendment which would give a set of 98 "agreed" amendments and common understandings negotiated at the time as the main treaty force with the main provisions.

The treaty is now ready for ratification by the full Senate.

For the final vote is taken, Administration has proposed to outline its plans for ratification to prove to wavering senators that it is to beef up American defence.

The request of Mr. Frank Church, Chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, is expected to give an assurance that the Soviet troops discovered in Cuba no military threat.

Supporters of the treaty, who are hoping for a more convincing vote on SALT 2 in the Senate, are expected to see that the final outcome on the Senate floor is still wide.

Very results published by United Press International, the American news service, showed 31 senators voted to ratify SALT 2 and 29 in favour of the treaty. The remainder are still undecided.

Ohira visit seeks to boost China's modernization

From Our Correspondent
Tokyo, Nov 21

A positive political motive lies behind the forthcoming visit to China of Mr. Masuyoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, according to diplomatic observers in Tokyo.

Mr. Ohira visits Peking on December 5 for a week as the first Japanese prime minister to visit China since the Second World War.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials are quoted as saying that the recent decision to accept the Chinese request for \$5.6bn (£2.8bn) loan for nine major projects, including harbour, railway and medical facilities, underlines the Japanese Government's intention to provide strong leverage to the Chinese leadership, which is pursuing a modernization policy.

Diplomatic observers believe that such an economic decision is justifiable in view of the common United States-Japanese interests in underpinning the apparently pro-West leadership in Peking, Japanese diplomatic thinking is that, short of military assistance, full participation in the Chinese modernization and industrialization programmes is desirable between Japan and the United States in China is proving to an "apprehensive level" as far as Japan is concerned.

At the same time, there is considerable concern on the part of the Association of South-East Asian Nations over an industrialized China which, it believes, would generate serious trade competition.



Mr Ohira: Help for Chinese modernization.

constitute the main benefits to China of the visit, political and economic sources say that the package, also represents strong Japanese apprehension over the increasing contacts between China and other industrial countries which, they fear, may seriously affect the Japanese economic and political presence in China.

For example, competition between Japan and the United States in China is proving to an "apprehensive level" as far as Japan is concerned.

At the same time, there is considerable concern on the part of the Association of South-East Asian Nations over an industrialized China which, it believes, would generate serious trade competition.

Russia and US cooperate in space project

Moscow, Nov 21.—The Soviet Union is to send monkeys into space for the first time in a joint research programme with the United States.

An unspecified number of rhesus macaque monkeys will be launched into orbit in a Soviet biological satellite, with the help of equipment manufactured in the United States.

It is said: "American scientists will take part in an experiment to study the cardiovascular system of the monkeys. Much attention is devoted to studying the biological rhythms of the animals. Scientists from the two countries will also carry out a joint post-flight study of primates."

The main aim of the studies was to observe physiological reactions to prolonged stays in conditions of weightlessness.

Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union has not launched monkeys into space before, although it has put dogs, rats, rabbits, insects, and incubating quail eggs into orbit—UPL.

Chinese taste for dogmeat causes rift in RSPCA

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, Nov 21

Hongkong's Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been split over an editorial in its annual report condemning the Chinese habit of eating dogmeat.

Mr. Michael Webster, vice-chairman of the RSPCA executive committee, wrote: "There is nothing sacred about a dog. This does not mean that we would or could eat our pets."

"But it does mean that there is no logical reason why dogmeat should not be eaten, provided the dogs are specially bred for the table (not pets or trained dogs) and provided the killing method is humane."

Two leading officials have resigned from the committee in protest and the RSPCA's Major Philip Seelings, is to send a letter of condemnation to the London office of the RSPCA.

He said: "The statement is against all the principles and reason of the rules that govern the RSPCA. What it boils down to is that Mr. Webster is saying that there is nothing wrong with consuming dogs provided they are fattened up for the table."

That is disgusting because the dog has been very special to man for many centuries. Man has got more from dogs than any other animal."

Mr. Webster retorted: There is nothing sacred about a dog in the same way that there is nothing sacred about a pig. There is nothing cruel in eating something that is already dead, but I do object strongly to any cruel methods in the killing of dogs."

The RSPCA's inspectors will continue to take action against people who cruelly kill dogs for consumption."

Supporters of Mr. Webster hope that the RSPCA statement may ease the Hongkong Government's colonial law prohibiting dog farms.

Newspaper group fights Murdoch takeover

Douglas Aiton
Sydney, Nov 21

Rupert Murdoch's bid to take over Herald Weekly Times Ltd of Melbourne has run into immediate opposition.

Keith McPherson, chairman of the Herald Group, told a press conference today: "I have no hard feelings towards Mr Murdoch and I admire what he has achieved through his work. But he is not to get hold of this company."

Yesterday Mr Murdoch, proprietor of the News of the Sun and various other publications, went to the Herald office and announced that he intended to acquire 50 per cent of the shares of the company.

Mr McPherson said today that the board's attitude to the takeover was "barbaric". Many shareholders had been in touch with the Herald saying they were at the offer.

"We are in a very strong position," Mr McPherson said. "I do not think Mr Murdoch's offer is worthy of consideration."

Two big shareholders in the Herald Group—Advertiser Newspapers Ltd of Adelaide and Queensland Press Ltd of Brisbane—have both said they will resist the takeover and not sell their shares.

Mr McPherson announced a one-for-two bonus share issue by the Herald group and a record profit of over \$A120m. He insisted that the share issue had been planned before the bid.

He found little solace in Mr Murdoch's understatement that if he gained control he would not replace Mr McPherson as chairman and chief executive.

"I thought it was very nice of him to say I would have the security of a job, but I do not put much store in promises made by Mr Murdoch. After all, he took over Channel Ten (a Sydney television station) and, God help us, there is not one manager or director left."

Mr McPherson dismissed as "nonsense" the suggestion

that Mr Murdoch was claiming his birthright in seeking control of the company with which his father had been associated.

He said: "Sir Keith Murdoch was a successful managing director of this company. I worked for him. He was a great man, but he owned no part of this group. He had enough shares to qualify him as a director."

Sir Keith's widow, Mr Murdoch's mother, is 70 and lives outside Melbourne. She said she supports her son's move because she feels he belongs in the position his father held.

Mr McPherson was asked about his meeting yesterday with Mr Murdoch, which had been described by Mr Murdoch as "friendly." He said: "I would have said it was polite."

If the takeover succeeds Mr Murdoch will be by far the most powerful press magnate in Australia. The Herald company's main publications are the afternoon newspaper *The Herald* and the morning circulation morning tabloid *The Sun News Pictorial*.

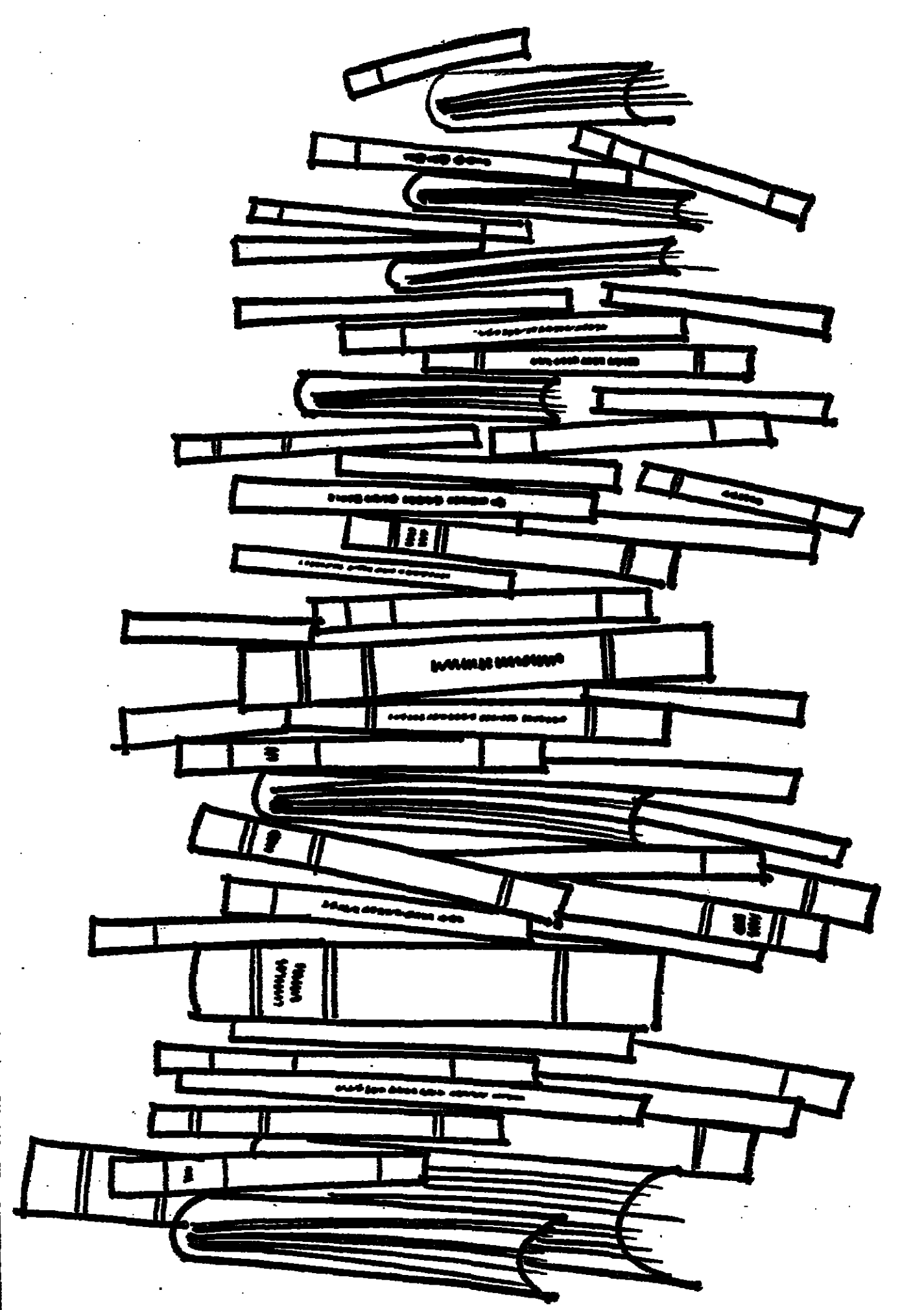
Mr Murdoch may find other hurdles apart from the Herald company's opposition to the bid.

Today the Trade Practices Commission asked his company News Ltd to stop buying shares in the Herald and Weekly Times for a month. The commission said that if News Ltd did not agree by noon tomorrow it would seek an injunction to the federal court.

The commission was acting under section 50 of the Trade Practices Act which prohibits a corporation from acquiring shares in another corporation if such an acquisition would put it in a position to control or dominate a market for goods and services.

Print unions at the Herald met today and it was stated later that the possibility of a Murdoch takeover was viewed with grave concern.

The Australian Journalists Association has expressed similar anxieties and has suggested that the state government should be called upon to prevent Mr Murdoch from taking over the company.



Over 50 good reasons to welcome back the T.L.S tomorrow.

The Times Literary Supplement will be returning tomorrow, Friday, 23rd November. It will contain informed and incisive reviews of over 50 important new books. We will also be starting a major series of surveys of notable books which have appeared during our absence, while leading writers and scholars will be nominating outstanding titles. It's going to be a particularly stimulating issue, and a return to the standard and quality of reviewing that has made the TLS the world's leading literary review for over 75 years.

Tomorrow, 23rd Nov.

T.L.S.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

OVERSEAS

Muzorewa electoral drive to open with order for release of some political prisoners

From Nicholas Ashford

Salisbury, Nov 21

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Government is to release a number of political detainees and prisoners this weekend, Mr Francis Mzimba, the Minister of Law and Order, confirmed today. He did not say who or how many would be set free.

However it is understood that some 100-150 of those who have not been found guilty of committing violent crimes will be released.

A formal announcement of the releases is expected from Bishop Muzorewa tomorrow morning, coinciding with the start of a drive by his United African National Council to win black support in the Pre-independence election to be held early next year after the Lancaster House peace talks in London.

There are believed to be well in excess of 1,500 political prisoners in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, although some have been released since Bishop Muzorewa's Government came to power last June. There are also between 150 and 170 "administrative detainees" who are being held in terms of the country's emergency regulations.

The detainees, most of whom are held at the Wha Wha detention centre near Gwelo, include senior members of the Zanu and Zapu wings of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance as well as supporters of the Rev Nkomo's Rhodesia Front.

The releases are not expected to involve the 5,000 political prisoners held in detention under the country's 1978 martial

law regulations under which people can be held without charge for "as long as it is considered necessary".

The International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations have been pressing the Government to meet the future British governor of the colony to talk about the political prisoners and detainees.

It is hoped that the governor will provide for their release as a necessary precondition for the holding of free and fair pre-independence elections.

However Mr Chris Andersen, the Minister of Justice, said last week that the new "little white" Government, using its powers to sweep away existing legislation including that relating to the security situation.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesia authorities have so far been very secretive about the numbers of martial law detainees and the conditions in which they are being held. Attempts by Red Cross officials to have access to these detainees have so far been refused.

According to information reaching the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, conditions in detention centres are often very poor and there is serious overcrowding. Martial law detainees are not allowed any visitors— even lawyers and members of their families—nor can they receive letters or food supplies.

Some have been offered the chance of being released on condition that they join the security force auxiliaries, the "Mlindas".

Their future will to a large extent depend on whether the

present ceasefire negotiations taking place at Lancaster House will result in the lifting of martial law regulations. If this happens, then technically all martial law detainees should be freed.

In addition to the martial law detainees there are the 150-170 administrative detainees being held in Wha Wha under the emergency powers regulations. Most are members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu organizations, although they also include some recently detained members of the Reverend Ndabingi Sithole's wing of Zanu.

Many were detained in September, 1978, when Zanu and Zapu were both banned. Others were held on the eve of last April's general elections.

Mr Mugabe has been behind bars for over a decade. Two of the best known detainees are the Reverend Canon Benema and Mr Enos Nkala, both former supporters of Bishop Muzorewa, who are subsequently reported to have transferred their allegiance to Mr Mugabe's Zanu.

Administrative detainees are visited regularly by the Red Cross. They are allowed to undertake study courses and to be visited by friends and relatives.

According to Mr John Deary, chairman of the Justice and Peace Commission, conditions inside the country's prisons and detention centres have become very serious as a result of the influx of political offenders. The Commission has made representations to the Justice Minister to undertake a study of the situation.

Mr Deary said that the situation is serious and that the Government should be aware of it.



Mr Trudeau: Handing over a healthy party.

Mr Trudeau resigns leadership

From John Best

Ottawa, Nov 21

Mr Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada for 11 years until May of this year, today resigned as leader of the Liberal Party.

Mr Trudeau, who was 60 last month, offered no specific reason for his decision, but said that a change of leadership should be an "element of renewal" for the Liberals.

He will continue to act as MP for the Montreal riding of Mount Royal. A new leader will be chosen at the Liberal convention in March.

The Liberals had been in power for 15 years when they lost the federal election to the Progressive Conservatives, who now form a minority government.

Mr Trudeau's unorthodox, brawny style and a flair for publicity made him as well known internationally as he was controversial nationally.

Speculation about his future has been constant since the election, when some Liberals blamed directly on him. Many Canadians came to consider him arrogant.

Mr Trudeau fought the election campaign primarily on the issue of national unity, when the temper of the country suggested that inflation and unemployment were more pervasive problems.

Since coming to Ottawa as an MP 14 years ago he has carried on an unrelenting crusade against the independence movement in his native province of Quebec.

The separatist Parti Quebecois government of Quebec has announced plans to hold a referendum on independence next spring.

Mr Trudeau told reporters today that he will "continue to work and fight for Canada" and that he will continue to play an active role in the referendum campaign.

He said he will be turning over a "healthy party" to his successor.

The party had a "large and growing plurality of support" among Canadians, as shown by the results of two federal elections earlier this week.

Both of them—one in Newfoundland, the other in Saskatchewan—were won by Liberal candidates.

The Conservatives now have 136 seats in the House of Commons and the Liberals 113. With its young allies, the Liberals have a one-vote margin over the Conservatives and their allies, the New Democrats—341 to 140.

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Nov 21

The pressures of living with 100 per cent inflation, rising unemployment, and the threat of a recent Cabinet compromise to implement the court decision, have succeeded—at least temporarily—in silencing the threatened confrontation.

From pressures both from within and from the outside, the Jewish community has had to deal with increasing anti-Semitism. This has led to violence over a number of issues in the past year, particularly the strict observance of the Jewish Sabbath.

There have been several violent incidents and in recent weeks there were disturbing reports of extremist Orthodox Jews in Jerusalem physically attacking secular Jews whom they believed to be breaking their own very strict laws of morality and modesty.

The religious tensions in Jewish society have been heightened by the Government's need to rely on the support of a number of extreme Orthodox politicians to provide it with a parliamentary majority. The price for this support has been the introduction of stricter religious laws.

The Government has also faced widespread disturbances on the Jewish Sabbath, a result of its attempts to curb the activities of the Black Panthers, an extreme left group, which earlier this month mobilized 150 demonstrators to storm a Jewish school in the West Bank.

The Black Panthers, who are a mix of Arab and Jewish, have been accused of being a front for the PLO. The Government's decision to allow them to operate has been widely criticized.

The Government has also had to cope with mounting pressure from right-wing groups who object to a recent Supreme Court decision that settlers must evacuate illegally occupied Arab land in the West Bank.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

Zambian rail link to reopen soon

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi, Nov 21

The Tanzania-Zambia Railway line closed early last month when Zimbabwe Rhodesia troops blew up a vital bridge in Zambia, could be reopened within a few days, according to the country's critical transport problems.

Reports from Dar es Salaam say Chinese railway engineers, who built the line, are well advanced on building a diversion round the closed section. The bridge itself is expected to be in use before the end of the year.

Normally, the Tazara Railway carries about 40 per cent of Zambia's foreign traffic, and its closure has reduced the movement of goods between Zambia and the port of Dar es Salaam to a trickle. Some goods have been moved by rail for part of the journey, and then by road before reaching the destroyed bridge over the Chambesi River.

Dar es Salaam port is now congested with about 70,000 tons of freight awaiting transport to Zambia—double the amount for which storage exists.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

Australian journalist shot in Zambia

Lusaka, Nov 21

Mr Tony Joyce, a correspondent for the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, was shot in the head after he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was at Lusaka's United Hospital undergoing emergency surgery. Doctors reported that he was aware of his surroundings before going into surgery but was unable to communicate because of his injury.

He had arrived earlier in the day from London with his cameraman, Mr Derek McKendry, a New Zealander, and had planned to stay in Lusaka until December 10.

British diplomats were unable to confirm where Mr McKendry was but it was believed he was being held in Lusaka's police station.

The diplomats found Mr Joyce on the Great East Road leading to Malawi. The body of Mr Zibler, a Rhodesian commando shot dead at Lusaka's bridge east of the Chamberlain Hotel, was tested and killed by a large crowd yesterday outside the mortuary at the University Teaching Hospital. Mortuary workers refused to handle it and in the end it was taken to the morgue by a private car.

Meanwhile, Mr Leonard Allison, British High Commissioner to Zambia, said today

his government would not accept responsibility or give compensation for Rhodesia's air and ground strikes against Zambia in the past few days. Yesterday President Kenneth Kaunda held the British Government responsible.

Zambia's two daily newspapers today strongly attacked Rhodesia for "greater aggression" over Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The Times of Zambia, owned by the ruling party, said that Anglo-Zambian relations had been buffeted into permanent instability by the "kiss-and-tell" approach of successive British governments to the Zimbabwe Rhodesia problem.

The newspaper said that if the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance came into power in Salisbury, relations between Britain and the African Front line states and Zimbabwe Rhodesia would be sour.

he government-owned Zambia Daily Mail published an editorial saying whites in the country could suffer if Zimbabwe Rhodesia was not controlled.

"We must warn that if the British do not tame the rebels and stop these acts of sabotage the war will be fought at the doorsteps of the white people in the country. It will be a clean-up exercise and there will be no commander to order the ceasefire"—AP and Agence France-Presse.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Mr Joyce was shot in the head where he was shot in the head where he was shot in the head.

Devisive social issues threaten Israel

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Nov 21

The pressures of living with 100 per cent inflation, rising unemployment, and the threat of a recent Cabinet compromise to implement the court decision, have succeeded—at least temporarily—in silencing the threatened confrontation.

From pressures both from within and from the outside, the Jewish community has had to deal with increasing anti-Semitism. This has led to violence over a number of issues in the past year, particularly the strict observance of the Jewish Sabbath.

There have been several violent incidents and in recent weeks there were disturbing reports of extremist Orthodox Jews in Jerusalem physically attacking secular Jews whom they believed to be breaking their own very strict laws of morality and modesty.

The religious tensions in Jewish society have been heightened by the Government's need to rely on the support of a number of extreme Orthodox politicians to provide it with a parliamentary majority. The price for this support has been the introduction of stricter religious laws.

The Government has also faced widespread disturbances on the Jewish Sabbath, a result of its attempts to curb the activities of the Black Panthers, an extreme left group, which earlier this month mobilized 150 demonstrators to storm a Jewish school in the West Bank.

The Black Panthers, who are a mix of Arab and Jewish, have been accused of being a front for the PLO. The Government's decision to allow them to operate has been widely criticized.

The Government has also had to cope with mounting pressure from right-wing groups who object to a recent Supreme Court decision that settlers must evacuate illegally occupied Arab land in the West Bank.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

The Gush Emunim group has threatened to mass thousands of supporters in order to resist the evacuation.

SPORT

Motor rallying

Mikkola and Escort leave opposition trailing once more

Peter Westmark
Hannu Mikkola, the 37-year-old Finn, won the Lombard RALLY for the second year running, crossing the finish line at Chester more than 10 minutes ahead of his Ford Escort co-driver, Russell Brooks, in a time of 2:05:00.1. It was a further two minutes away in third place.

Mikkola took over the lead on Sunday night and gradually pulled away from the rest of the field. A string of consistent performances over the special stages. He said afterwards: "It was a good win, I cannot really believe it—one of those rallies where nothing goes wrong. At the start, I had a slight right-rudder problem but then he drove the road and the rest went well."

Mikkola's win means yet another triumph for his eighth in a row, for the works Ford Escort. With an outstanding car, far the strongest team of drivers and superb organization, Ford's success has been a constant feature of the rally since the start. This was the last season for Ford as a works team and the company's competition department will develop a new rally car for the 1980s.

Mikkola said he would be driving an Escort next year in a private capacity.

At the 80 surviving crews, from an original field of 175, negotiated the final Welsh forest stages on their way to the finish. Mikkola's lead was an unimpeachable lead. Russell Brooks' victory in this event in the past, moved up to second place when another Escort driver, Alan Vignani, incurred a 10-minute penalty for breaking in too early. Despite recording the fastest times on the last three special stages, he could only get back to fourth.

Solomon's tough, reliable Datsun kept in touch with the leaders throughout but was unable to overtake the Escort. The Datsun, a 1600 cc, was driven by Stratos, and a chequered rally, leading on the first day, dropping back to 25th after going off the road.

Of these, the most spectacular was Tony Pond's. He had just moved up to third in his Lotus-engined Talbot Sunbeam on Tuesday night when he hit an icy patch, left the road, and had to be rescued by a tractor.

He escaped unhurt. Roger Clark, twice a past winner, was also well placed when he was forced to drop out with a broken valve spring.

Final positions: 1. Mikkola (Ford Escort) 2:05:00.1; 2. Brooks (Ford Escort) 2:15:00.1; 3. Vignani (Ford Escort) 2:25:00.1; 4. Stratos (Datsun) 2:35:00.1; 5. Clark (Ford Escort) 2:45:00.1.

At the 80 surviving crews, from an original field of 175, negotiated the final Welsh forest stages on their way to the finish. Mikkola's lead was an unimpeachable lead. Russell Brooks' victory in this event in the past, moved up to second place when another Escort driver, Alan Vignani, incurred a 10-minute penalty for breaking in too early. Despite recording the fastest times on the last three special stages, he could only get back to fourth.

Solomon's tough, reliable Datsun kept in touch with the leaders throughout but was unable to overtake the Escort. The Datsun, a 1600 cc, was driven by Stratos, and a chequered rally, leading on the first day, dropping back to 25th after going off the road.

Of these, the most spectacular was Tony Pond's. He had just moved up to third in his Lotus-engined Talbot Sunbeam on Tuesday night when he hit an icy patch, left the road, and had to be rescued by a tractor.

He escaped unhurt. Roger Clark, twice a past winner, was also well placed when he was forced to drop out with a broken valve spring.

Final positions: 1. Mikkola (Ford Escort) 2:05:00.1; 2. Brooks (Ford Escort) 2:15:00.1; 3. Vignani (Ford Escort) 2:25:00.1; 4. Stratos (Datsun) 2:35:00.1; 5. Clark (Ford Escort) 2:45:00.1.

At the 80 surviving crews, from an original field of 175, negotiated the final Welsh forest stages on their way to the finish. Mikkola's lead was an unimpeachable lead. Russell Brooks' victory in this event in the past, moved up to second place when another Escort driver, Alan Vignani, incurred a 10-minute penalty for breaking in too early. Despite recording the fastest times on the last three special stages, he could only get back to fourth.

Solomon's tough, reliable Datsun kept in touch with the leaders throughout but was unable to overtake the Escort. The Datsun, a 1600 cc, was driven by Stratos, and a chequered rally, leading on the first day, dropping back to 25th after going off the road.

Of these, the most spectacular was Tony Pond's. He had just moved up to third in his Lotus-engined Talbot Sunbeam on Tuesday night when he hit an icy patch, left the road, and had to be rescued by a tractor.

He escaped unhurt. Roger Clark, twice a past winner, was also well placed when he was forced to drop out with a broken valve spring.

Final positions: 1. Mikkola (Ford Escort) 2:05:00.1; 2. Brooks (Ford Escort) 2:15:00.1; 3. Vignani (Ford Escort) 2:25:00.1; 4. Stratos (Datsun) 2:35:00.1; 5. Clark (Ford Escort) 2:45:00.1.

At the 80 surviving crews, from an original field of 175, negotiated the final Welsh forest stages on their way to the finish. Mikkola's lead was an unimpeachable lead. Russell Brooks' victory in this event in the past, moved up to second place when another Escort driver, Alan Vignani, incurred a 10-minute penalty for breaking in too early. Despite recording the fastest times on the last three special stages, he could only get back to fourth.

Solomon's tough, reliable Datsun kept in touch with the leaders throughout but was unable to overtake the Escort. The Datsun, a 1600 cc, was driven by Stratos, and a chequered rally, leading on the first day, dropping back to 25th after going off the road.

Of these, the most spectacular was Tony Pond's. He had just moved up to third in his Lotus-engined Talbot Sunbeam on Tuesday night when he hit an icy patch, left the road, and had to be rescued by a tractor.

He escaped unhurt. Roger Clark, twice a past winner, was also well placed when he was forced to drop out with a broken valve spring.

Final positions: 1. Mikkola (Ford Escort) 2:05:00.1; 2. Brooks (Ford Escort) 2:15:00.1; 3. Vignani (Ford Escort) 2:25:00.1; 4. Stratos (Datsun) 2:35:00.1; 5. Clark (Ford Escort) 2:45:00.1.

At the 80 surviving crews, from an original field of 175, negotiated the final Welsh forest stages on their way to the finish. Mikkola's lead was an unimpeachable lead. Russell Brooks' victory in this event in the past, moved up to second place when another Escort driver, Alan Vignani, incurred a 10-minute penalty for breaking in too early. Despite recording the fastest times on the last three special stages, he could only get back to fourth.

Solomon's tough, reliable Datsun kept in touch with the leaders throughout but was unable to overtake the Escort. The Datsun, a 1600 cc, was driven by Stratos, and a chequered rally, leading on the first day, dropping back to 25th after going off the road.

Of these, the most spectacular was Tony Pond's. He had just moved up to third in his Lotus-engined Talbot Sunbeam on Tuesday night when he hit an icy patch, left the road, and had to be rescued by a tractor.

He escaped unhurt. Roger Clark, twice a past winner, was also well placed when he was forced to drop out with a broken valve spring.

Final positions: 1. Mikkola (Ford Escort) 2:05:00.1; 2. Brooks (Ford Escort) 2:15:00.1; 3. Vignani (Ford Escort) 2:25:00.1; 4. Stratos (Datsun) 2:35:00.1; 5. Clark (Ford Escort) 2:45:00.1.



Hannu Mikkola: one of those rallies where nothing goes wrong.

Lewis drops hutters on Cambridge

Cambridge Univ 3, St Mary's 1
Cambridge University's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The match was a closely fought affair, with St Mary's leading 1-0 at half-time. Cambridge's early lead was not enough to see them through to a second year title. St Mary's won by a goal and a point to take the title.

The wheel turns full circle for Neary

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Neary, who played for Broughton Park and Lancashire from 1971 to 1976, will be playing in his 39th international when England meet New Zealand at Twickenham on Saturday. If he retains his place throughout the five nations championship in the new year, he will eclipse John Pullin's record of 42 caps for his country. "It's an exciting target to aim for," Neary said, "but I think I'd be wise to take one match at a time."

Neary had a magnificent game for the victorious Northern XV against the All Blacks at Otley last week. It looks as though the wheel has turned full circle for him. He will be 31 on Sunday but when his international career began, he was a first choice for England for six years, from 1971 to 1976.

He played only one international game, a second choice in Dublin. Although the Lions took a different view of his qualities in New Zealand the following summer, he was not a first choice. "It's only appeared in an England jersey in 1978 as a replacement for Peter Dixon in the second half of the match against New Zealand," Neary said.

Dixon and Neary remained the England players when England lost to New Zealand a year ago. But Dixon was then dropped and Neary was recalled to play right half. He played throughout the international championship.

One man who shared with Neary in England's memorable victory over New Zealand at Twickenham in 1973 is Fran Cotton who, after long frustration in injury, is due to meet New Zealand in the second half of the match. "It's a lot to be sure," Neary said.

St Mary's scored their victory over Twickenham on December 17. Neary's increased their lead in the second half, and he looked like a winner. "It was a very good win," Neary said.

Neary's increased their lead in the second half, and he looked like a winner. "It was a very good win," Neary said.

Neary's increased their lead in the second half, and he looked like a winner. "It was a very good win," Neary said.

Neary's increased their lead in the second half, and he looked like a winner. "It was a very good win," Neary said.

Neary's increased their lead in the second half, and he looked like a winner. "It was a very good win," Neary said.

Neary's increased their lead in the second half, and he looked like a winner. "It was a very good win," Neary said.

Neary's increased their lead in the second half, and he looked like a winner. "It was a very good win," Neary said.

Neary's increased their lead in the second half, and he looked like a winner. "It was a very good win," Neary said.

Oxford flit through to easy victory

By Alan Gibson
Oxford Univ Greyhounds 21
The match between the university and the Greyhounds is supposed to be a formality. It helps the captain to make up his mind about any doubtful players in the team for Twickenham, and it gives an indication of the strength, in depth, of Oxford rugby.

It has also, occasionally, produced memorable football. I recall the match of 1946 when, if the Greyhounds had been a foot nearer with their drop kick, the last kick of the match would have been a try.

We cannot expect such riches today. Still, Oxford have had some good games, and have been high for Twickenham. Mine were not enhanced by yesterday's match at Twickenham. If 71 points are scored, it is a record. It is a record.

But it is impossible to make a serious judgment, since for most of the game we could see no more than figures flitting in the gloom. Hesitantly, and with much assistance from the referee, I inform you that the university won by four goals, five tries and two penalty goals, to a goal and a try for the Greyhounds.

For the Greyhounds, Gould scored a try after a smart interception. Storr converted it, and kicked the penalties. The university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

At half-time, the university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

At half-time, the university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

At half-time, the university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

At half-time, the university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

At half-time, the university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

At half-time, the university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

At half-time, the university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

At half-time, the university led by 30 points to three at half-time, and thereafter the possibility of injury probably lay on the minds of the Greyhounds.

Britain's prospects bright for place in Olympics

By Joyce Whitehead
The best news is that women's hockey has been included in the Olympic programme for the first time. But not until the Supreme Council meet on February 1 at Cannes next year will we know the five countries that will join the Soviet Union in Moscow.

At the recent World Championship tournament (IFWHA) in Vancouver, England, the holders, fell back to finish sixth. The first four places were taken by the Netherlands, West Germany, the United States and Australia. Wales, England and Scotland were fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively. Canada were eighth in a field of 18.

Although the closing date for track records is December 31, it can be assumed that the first four countries from Vancouver will be invited to send teams to Moscow. Wales, in fifth place, cannot be accepted. They are a component part of Britain who did not compete as such in Vancouver.

Britain, however, have played matches during the past four years in order to get a track record. After losing by the odd goal in their first two matches against Germany and the Netherlands they have beaten Belgium, Japan, Canada, Spain, the Netherlands and the United States. Immediately after the world tournament in Canada they played two more matches, losing 1-2 to New Zealand and beating Australia 1-0.

So, the prospect of Britain being the first entry looks bright. In Vancouver in August, Mrs. Byrdman (Scotland) was elected president of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations for the third period of four years. She, with Mrs. Crisp (England), Miss Robertson (United States) and the new honorary general secretary, Miss Stewart (Scotland) are the four women members of the Supreme Council.

Among the newcomers in the British party are Victoria Dixon (Cambridge University), Mary Cloonan (Lincolnshire), Barbara Holden (Northamptonshire) and Rosemary Squires (Devon), all from the England under-23 side.

On Saturday the Universities Athletic Union hold their international tournament and prize at Motspur Park and the Midlands Junior tournament will take place at King Edward VI School for Girls, Edgbaston (Birmingham).

BRITISH PARTY: V. Byrdman (Scotland), M. Stewart (Scotland), M. Robertson (United States), V. Crisp (England), V. Dixon (Cambridge University), M. Cloonan (Lincolnshire), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), R. Squires (Devon).

BRITISH PARTY: V. Byrdman (Scotland), M. Stewart (Scotland), M. Robertson (United States), V. Crisp (England), V. Dixon (Cambridge University), M. Cloonan (Lincolnshire), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), R. Squires (Devon).

BRITISH PARTY: V. Byrdman (Scotland), M. Stewart (Scotland), M. Robertson (United States), V. Crisp (England), V. Dixon (Cambridge University), M. Cloonan (Lincolnshire), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), R. Squires (Devon).

BRITISH PARTY: V. Byrdman (Scotland), M. Stewart (Scotland), M. Robertson (United States), V. Crisp (England), V. Dixon (Cambridge University), M. Cloonan (Lincolnshire), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), R. Squires (Devon).

BRITISH PARTY: V. Byrdman (Scotland), M. Stewart (Scotland), M. Robertson (United States), V. Crisp (England), V. Dixon (Cambridge University), M. Cloonan (Lincolnshire), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), R. Squires (Devon).

BRITISH PARTY: V. Byrdman (Scotland), M. Stewart (Scotland), M. Robertson (United States), V. Crisp (England), V. Dixon (Cambridge University), M. Cloonan (Lincolnshire), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), R. Squires (Devon).

Racing

Winter star shines through the fog

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

No one would have been guilty of overstatement if they had likened the racing at Kempton Park yesterday to a fog. For much of the time you could only see the last fence and approximately 200 yards of a track that is a mile and a half in circumference. Nevertheless, it was thought fit for racing after numerous inspections and reports. All the fences said that it was perfectly safe until just before the start of the last race but one, by which time the fog had descended to such an extent that they could not even see the first flight of hurdles from the start.

In the circumstances the stewards had not alternative but to abandon play for the day. Moricously by that time we at least had the opportunity to get a glimpse of that exciting young prospect Venture to Cognac. Admittedly, it was only a glimpse, but that was still enough to warm the blood that is his name to follow. Venture to Cognac certainly looked a picture of health and fitness in the paddock beforehand and apparently his jumping matched his appearance. But as far as the race was concerned, we had to take his rider, Oliver Sherwood's verdict on trust.

"Brilliant, absolutely brilliant," was what Mr. Sherwood had to say on dismounting. Having seen next to nothing, no one was prepared to contradict him. From what I know there was no reason to do so. Venture to Cognac jumped the only fence in my vision fluently and he really flew the one before that in the opinion of a friend who abandoned the warmth of the stands to walk through the fog further down the course.

Afterwards Fred Winter was reluctant to commit himself to a hard and fast plan for Venture to Cognac. "First I want to see how that clears up," he said, pointing to a small yet significant fleck of steam just above the horse's near-front leg. Then I will discuss the day's race with Oliver."

Winter went on to say that if all went well he would hope to run Venture to Cognac in one of the two English Premier Steeplechase qualifying races in December, either at Chesham or at Ascot.

There seem to be strong feelings among trainers about the raising of horses in weights at the time of the winter season. Earlier in the week Peter Cundill had said that he would not allow his horses to be run in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup if the weights go up too much. And yesterday he was seen to be talking to the trainer, Frank Smith, about his horses.

Lochage who won three of his final four races last season looks all set for a successful campaign. The same goes for the runner-up, who also ran a fine race.

There seem to be strong feelings among trainers about the raising of horses in weights at the time of the winter season. Earlier in the week Peter Cundill had said that he would not allow his horses to be run in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup if the weights go up too much. And yesterday he was seen to be talking to the trainer, Frank Smith, about his horses.

Lochage who won three of his final four races last season looks all set for a successful campaign. The same goes for the runner-up, who also ran a fine race.

There seem to be strong feelings among trainers about the raising of horses in weights at the time of the winter season. Earlier in the week Peter Cundill had said that he would not allow his horses to be run in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup if the weights go up too much. And yesterday he was seen to be talking to the trainer, Frank Smith, about his horses.

Lochage who won three of his final four races last season looks all set for a successful campaign. The same goes for the runner-up, who also ran a fine race.

There seem to be strong feelings among trainers about the raising of horses in weights at the time of the winter season. Earlier in the week Peter Cundill had said that he would not allow his horses to be run in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup if the weights go up too much. And yesterday he was seen to be talking to the trainer, Frank Smith, about his horses.

Lochage who won three of his final four races last season looks all set for a successful campaign. The same goes for the runner-up, who also ran a fine race.

There seem to be strong feelings among trainers about the raising of horses in weights at the time of the winter season. Earlier in the week Peter Cundill had said that he would not allow his horses to be run in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup if the weights go up too much. And yesterday he was seen to be talking to the trainer, Frank Smith, about his horses.

Lochage who won three of his final four races last season looks all set for a successful campaign. The same goes for the runner-up, who also ran a fine race.

There seem to be strong feelings among trainers about the raising of horses in weights at the time of the winter season. Earlier in the week Peter Cundill had said that he would not allow his horses to be run in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup if the weights go up too much. And yesterday he was seen to be talking to the trainer, Frank Smith, about his horses.

Lochage who won three of his final four races last season looks all set for a successful campaign. The same goes for the runner-up, who also ran a fine race.

At that time I could barely see a running rail, let alone the winning post or a fence. No wonder Derek Kent left the course saying that the climate will have improved before this afternoon. He is sure that he has a good chance of winning the Richmond Novices steeplechase with Royal Charley, who ran so well against Beacon Light at Wincanton and he is confident, too, that Sir Oats will be hard to beat in the Houslow Handicap Hurdle.

Finally, a word of praise for the management at Kempton, who have converted two of the more unattractive parts of the grandstand into two excellent bars and yesterday those refreshment areas were opened for the first time.

STATE OF GOING: Official: Richmond Park, 12.15. 1. Sir Oats, 2. Royal Charley, 3. Beacon Light, 4. Sir Oats, 5. Beacon Light, 6. Sir Oats, 7. Beacon Light, 8. Sir Oats, 9. Beacon Light, 10. Sir Oats, 11. Beacon Light, 12. Sir Oats, 13. Beacon Light, 14. Sir Oats, 15. Beacon Light, 16. Sir Oats, 17. Beacon Light, 18. Sir Oats, 19. Beacon Light, 20. Sir Oats, 21. Beacon Light, 22. Sir Oats, 23. Beacon Light, 24. Sir Oats, 25. Beacon Light, 26. Sir Oats, 27. Beacon Light, 28. Sir Oats, 29. Beacon Light, 30. Sir Oats, 31. Beacon Light, 32. Sir Oats, 33. Beacon Light, 34. Sir Oats, 35. Beacon Light, 36. Sir Oats, 37. Beacon Light, 38. Sir Oats, 39. Beacon Light, 40. Sir Oats, 41. Beacon Light, 42. Sir Oats, 43. Beacon Light, 44. Sir Oats, 45. Beacon Light, 46. Sir Oats, 47. Beacon Light, 48. Sir Oats, 49. Beacon Light, 50. Sir Oats, 51. Beacon Light, 52. Sir Oats, 53. Beacon Light, 54. Sir Oats, 55. Beacon Light, 56. Sir Oats, 57. Beacon Light, 58. Sir Oats, 59. Beacon Light, 60. Sir Oats, 61. Beacon Light, 62. Sir Oats, 63. Beacon Light, 64. Sir Oats, 65. Beacon Light, 66. Sir Oats, 67. Beacon Light, 68. Sir Oats, 69. Beacon Light, 70. Sir Oats, 71. Beacon Light, 72. Sir Oats, 73. Beacon Light, 74. Sir Oats, 75. Beacon Light, 76. Sir Oats, 77. Beacon Light, 78. Sir Oats, 79. Beacon Light, 80. Sir Oats, 81. Beacon Light, 82. Sir Oats, 83. Beacon Light, 84. Sir Oats, 85. Beacon Light, 86. Sir Oats, 87. Beacon Light, 88. Sir Oats, 89. Beacon Light, 90. Sir Oats, 91. Beacon Light, 92. Sir Oats, 93. Beacon Light, 94. Sir Oats, 95. Beacon Light, 96. Sir Oats, 97. Beacon Light, 98. Sir Oats, 99. Beacon Light, 100. Sir Oats, 101. Beacon Light, 102. Sir Oats, 103. Beacon Light, 104. Sir Oats, 105. Beacon Light, 106. Sir Oats, 107. Beacon Light, 108. Sir Oats, 109. Beacon Light, 110. Sir Oats, 111. Beacon Light, 112. Sir Oats, 113. Beacon Light, 114. Sir Oats, 115. Beacon Light, 116. Sir Oats, 117. Beacon Light, 118. Sir Oats, 119. Beacon Light, 120. Sir Oats, 121. Beacon Light, 122. Sir Oats, 123. Beacon Light, 124. Sir Oats, 125. Beacon Light, 126. Sir Oats, 127. Beacon Light, 128. Sir Oats, 129. Beacon Light, 130. Sir Oats, 131. Beacon Light, 132. Sir Oats, 133. Beacon Light, 134. Sir Oats, 135. Beacon Light, 136. Sir Oats, 137. Beacon Light, 138. Sir Oats, 139. Beacon Light, 140. Sir Oats, 141. Beacon Light, 142. Sir Oats, 143. Beacon Light, 144. Sir Oats, 145. Beacon Light, 146. Sir Oats, 147. Beacon Light, 148. Sir Oats, 149. Beacon Light, 150. Sir Oats, 151. Beacon Light, 152. Sir Oats, 153. Beacon Light, 154. Sir Oats, 155. Beacon Light, 156. Sir Oats, 157. Beacon Light, 158. Sir Oats, 159. Beacon Light, 160. Sir Oats, 161. Beacon Light, 162. Sir Oats, 163. Beacon Light, 164. Sir Oats, 165. Beacon Light, 166. Sir Oats, 167. Beacon Light, 168. Sir Oats, 169. Beacon Light, 170. Sir Oats, 171. Beacon Light, 172. Sir Oats, 173. Beacon Light, 174. Sir Oats, 175. Beacon Light, 176. Sir Oats, 177. Beacon Light, 178. Sir Oats, 179. Beacon Light, 180. Sir Oats, 181. Beacon Light, 182. Sir Oats, 183. Beacon Light, 184. Sir Oats, 185. Beacon Light, 186. Sir Oats, 187. Beacon Light, 188. Sir Oats, 189. Beacon Light, 190. Sir Oats, 191. Beacon Light, 192. Sir Oats, 193. Beacon Light, 194. Sir Oats, 195. Beacon Light, 196. Sir Oats, 197. Beacon Light, 198. Sir Oats, 199. Beacon Light, 200. Sir Oats, 201. Beacon Light, 202. Sir Oats, 203. Beacon Light, 204. Sir Oats, 205. Beacon Light, 206. Sir Oats, 207. Beacon Light, 208. Sir Oats, 209. Beacon Light, 210. Sir Oats, 211. Beacon Light, 212. Sir Oats, 213. Beacon Light, 214. Sir Oats, 215. Beacon Light, 216. Sir Oats, 217. Beacon Light, 218. Sir Oats, 219. Beacon Light, 220. Sir Oats, 221. Beacon Light, 222. Sir Oats, 223. Beacon Light, 224. Sir Oats, 225. Beacon Light, 226. Sir Oats, 227. Beacon Light, 228. Sir Oats, 229. Beacon Light, 230. Sir Oats, 231. Beacon Light, 232. Sir Oats, 233. Beacon Light, 234. Sir Oats, 235. Beacon Light, 236. Sir Oats, 237. Beacon Light, 238. Sir Oats, 239. Beacon Light, 240. Sir Oats, 241. Beacon Light, 242. Sir Oats, 243. Beacon Light, 244. Sir Oats, 245. Beacon Light, 246. Sir Oats, 247. Beacon Light, 248. Sir Oats, 249. Beacon Light, 250. Sir Oats, 251. Beacon Light, 252. Sir Oats, 253. Beacon Light, 254. Sir Oats, 255. Beacon Light, 256. Sir Oats, 257. Beacon Light, 258. Sir Oats, 259. Beacon Light, 260. Sir Oats, 261. Beacon Light, 262. Sir Oats, 263. Beacon Light, 264. Sir Oats, 265. Beacon Light, 266. Sir Oats, 26

PARLIAMENT, November 21, 1979

Government deplore all acts that raise tension in Rhodesia

House of Commons

There was a heavy responsibility on all parties to the Lancaster House Conference on Rhodesia to ensure that the war was quickly ended as possible, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said in a statement.

Mr. William Shelton (Lambeth, South, C) had also made a statement on the mobilisation of Zambian military forces against Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Sir Ian Gilmour—On November 20, the House of Commons announced the mobilisation of its country's resources as a result of recent Rhodesian raids on bridges in Zambia. The Prime Minister, in his personal message to President Kaunda on November 20 expressing his concern and the Government's determination to bring all such incidents to a speedy end, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Lord Carrington) is seeing the Zambian High Commissioner this afternoon.

As the House is aware, the persistent tension between Rhodesia and Zambia, of which this is the latest manifestation, is causing the conflict in Rhodesia which we are trying to resolve through the Lancaster House Conference. We have come closer to a settlement than ever before. Any intensification of violence by either side at this time is clearly contrary to the spirit of reconciliation which we are trying to create.

That is why we are anxious to end the war quickly now that agreement on the political issues has been reached. We have put on both sides to reach early agreement on the ceasefire on the basis of the proposals we have put forward.

Mr. Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Tower Hamlets, St. Mary and Poplar, Lab), said: Following the blockade of Zambia's maize supplies these are serious developments. It is clear that the Rhodesian Government are different in character, style and purpose to previous attacks on specific Patriotic Front camps and targets.

It is not the aim of the economic dislocation and political destabilisation of a country whose leader, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has made a major contribution to the Lusaka and London conferences.

It is wrong at a time when opinion rightly expects not an

escalation but a de-escalation of military action that the Rhodesian authorities should sour and prejudice the ceasefire talks in this way.

Will he make clear to the Rhodesian authorities, through General Wall who is in London, that the Government shares the unusual view of the Commonwealth High Commissioner that these attacks are provocative, deplorable and should be stopped forthwith?

Sir Ian Gilmour—On the last part, we have already been in touch with the Salisbury delegation. I agree that President Kaunda is a close friend of this country. He has played an important part at the Salisbury delegation. I agree that President Kaunda is a close friend of this country. He has played an important part at the Salisbury delegation.

There are two related problems. The first is the extent of the increase of armed infiltration into Rhodesia and the second is the action taken by the Rhodesian authorities. Only the authority of the British Government can bring this situation to an end.

Once he has arrived and his authority has been accepted and the British Government has been made with neighbouring countries to prevent cross-border infiltration, all these problems can be dealt with.

That is why we are anxious to

press forward not lose momentum and reach final agreement at Lancaster House.

Mr. John Townend (Bridlington, C)—Will he state that the British Government will not accept responsibility for paying compensation as demanded by President Kaunda?

Sir Ian Gilmour—We do not accept any responsibility for the damage done by the Rhodesian raids. As a friend of Mr. Kaunda, we are aware of the damage done to his country. We are aware of the damage done to his country. We are aware of the damage done to his country.

Mr. Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab)—These raids put in jeopardy all the good progress at Lancaster House and are designed to sabotage the Rhodesian minority to sabotage the Lancaster House talks.

Sir Ian Gilmour—We deplore all actions by either side which lead to an increase in tension in the area.

Prime Minister clarifies chain of command in security cases: improved procedures for recruiting and vetting public servants

There was no doubt that British interests were seriously damaged by the activities of Professor Anthony Blunt, said Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, after opening a debate on the affair. She added it was unlikely that British military operations or British lives would be at risk.

She reminded MPs that in the early part of last week Blunt was publicly identified as having been a suspected Soviet agent. This disclosure had understandably given rise to grave public concern and last Thursday in response to a written question from Mr. Edward Leatham (Hartlepool, C) she thought it right to confirm that Blunt had indeed been a Soviet agent.

Blunt had admitted that he was recruited for Russian intelligence when he was at Cambridge before the war. In 1940 he joined the security service.

To us today (she said) it seems extraordinary that a man who had made no secret of his Marxism could have been accepted for secret work in any part of the public service, let alone the security service.

That was with the benefit of hindsight. Perhaps standards were relaxed because it was a time of considerable expansion and recruitment and there was a real need to choose. They could have decided to wait in the hope that further information would be discovered and a basis for prosecution of Blunt would in due course be discovered.

Professor Blunt had said that during his period in the security service from 1940 to 1951 he had been involved in a number of security operations. He had said that he had been involved in a number of security operations. He had said that he had been involved in a number of security operations.

We do not know exactly what information he passed (she went on). We do not know exactly what information he passed (she went on). We do not know exactly what information he passed (she went on).

Further, the story that he had been involved in the lives of secret agents in the Netherlands is without foundation. He was never in the Netherlands.

After he left the security service in 1951 and resumed his career as an art historian, Professor Blunt continued to be a security service agent.

In May, 1951, an investigation which had continued for some years caught up with Donald Maclean. It was at this time that Blunt was about to be interrogated and he was Burgess who was working as a contact with Soviet controllers to help with the arrangements for Maclean's flight to Russia. A journey in which he was joined by Burgess.

Blunt had admitted that on one occasion between 1951 and 1956 he had been involved in a number of security operations. He had said that he had been involved in a number of security operations. He had said that he had been involved in a number of security operations.

On the question of granting immunity (she said) there may remain some misunderstanding about it. It is not unusual for the Attorney General to be asked to authorise immunity from prosecution in return for cooperation in the pursuit of inquiries.

It happens from time to time in the course of criminal investigations. The Home Secretary has to decide whether the decision is taken by the Attorney General in his capacity as a law officer. He takes it on the basis of the views of the Home Secretary.

He may consult his ministerial colleagues but he is not bound by their advice. The decision is his alone. The Home Secretary has to decide whether the decision is taken by the Attorney General in his capacity as a law officer.

In this case, then, the Attorney General, Sir John Hobson, decided that it was in the public interest to grant immunity from prosecution to Professor Blunt.

Professor Blunt, confessed and it was at the time of his confession and subsequently that he was cooperating in the inquiries of the security authorities. He had provided information about his association with Burgess, Maclean, and Philby.

After the Attorney General's authority to offer immunity had been given, the Queen's Private Secretary was invited to a meeting with the Home Secretary and the Director General of the Security Service.

The Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

Any action, of course (she said), would have been taken. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

Relations between the security service and the Home Secretary were governed by the directive given to the Director General of the Security Service by the then Home Secretary, Lord Carrington.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

about it. It is not unusual for the Attorney General to be asked to authorise immunity from prosecution in return for cooperation in the pursuit of inquiries.

It happens from time to time in the course of criminal investigations. The Home Secretary has to decide whether the decision is taken by the Attorney General in his capacity as a law officer.

He may consult his ministerial colleagues but he is not bound by their advice. The decision is his alone. The Home Secretary has to decide whether the decision is taken by the Attorney General in his capacity as a law officer.

In this case, then, the Attorney General, Sir John Hobson, decided that it was in the public interest to grant immunity from prosecution to Professor Blunt.

Professor Blunt, confessed and it was at the time of his confession and subsequently that he was cooperating in the inquiries of the security authorities. He had provided information about his association with Burgess, Maclean, and Philby.

After the Attorney General's authority to offer immunity had been given, the Queen's Private Secretary was invited to a meeting with the Home Secretary and the Director General of the Security Service.

The Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

Any action, of course (she said), would have been taken. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

Relations between the security service and the Home Secretary were governed by the directive given to the Director General of the Security Service by the then Home Secretary, Lord Carrington.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

When the Queen's Private Secretary asked what action the Queen was taking, the Home Secretary said that he was taking no action. The Queen's Private Secretary was asked what action the Queen was taking. The Home Secretary said that he was taking no action.

principles governing the relationship between the security service and ministers as set out in the Denning report. But she felt it right that there should be a clear understanding among those concerned about how it was expected that these principles should be applied.

I have accordingly agreed with the Home Secretary and the Attorney General (she continued) that first the Director General should report to the Home Secretary if he receives information indicating that a senior public servant is or may be a security risk.

Secondly, when the Director General has reported to the Home Secretary, it is the Home Secretary's responsibility to inform the Prime Minister or to make sure the Prime Minister is informed.

Thirdly, if the Attorney General is asked to authorise a grant of immunity from prosecution in return for cooperation in the inquiries of the security authorities, he should satisfy himself that the Home Secretary is aware that the request has been made.

In cases of special doubt or difficulty, the Attorney General or Home Secretary, or both, may wish to see that the Prime Minister is also aware of the request.

The Attorney General and the Home Secretary should always be kept informed of any such request.

It is the Home Secretary's responsibility to ensure that the Prime Minister is informed of any such request.

She was advised that since 1957 successive Prime Ministers and Home Secretaries had all been informed of the position of the Home Secretary.

The matter was also brought to the attention of success. In June, 1974, and June, 1975, this was to inform them of the position of the Home Secretary.

She had asked what days notice of her intention to reply to a written question was given to the House of Commons.

There had been no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

There was, therefore, no question of a written question being given to the House of Commons.

Dislike of a verbal chamber of horrors

House of Lords

The deterioration of the English language had reached a stage which it needed to be defended, Lord Kings Norton (Ind) said in a speech.

The English language, he said, was still a wonderful instrument of communication. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was not an easy language to learn. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was a language which was used by people from all over the world. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was a language which was used by people from all over the world. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was a language which was used by people from all over the world. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was a language which was used by people from all over the world. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was a language which was used by people from all over the world. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was a language which was used by people from all over the world. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was a language which was used by people from all over the world. It was a language which was used by people from all over the world.

It was



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR ROBINSON AND MR BLUNT

There is clearly a disproportion between the fascination which the affair of the Cambridge traitors has for the British public and its current significance. The traitors were recruited forty years ago, and their main operation was exposed nearly thirty years ago. Yet it is not only the newspapers but also their readers who are almost obsessively interested in every detail revealed or not revealed by Professor Blunt.

When it comes to Communist influence in Britain it is evident that the case of Mr Robinson is far more important than the case of Mr Blunt. It is our current wellbeing that is at stake. Professor Blunt, Mr Robinson part of a Communist-led infiltration of the British trade unions which has secured substantial power in the trade union movement and substantial influence through the trade unions in the Labour Party Conference. Indeed the influence on the Labour Party is such that it could determine the future control of the party and decide the character of the next Labour Party manifesto. Mr Robinson has been recruited by British Leyland after years of successful agitation, estimates of the damage which he has done to the company are in the hundreds of millions of pounds and the jobs they have put at risk are in the hundreds of thousands.

Mr Robinson and his friends are not traitors; they are open advocates of an extreme socialist doctrine to our national problems. Mr Robinson is not a mole; he is an open Communist. The Communists in the trade unions, however, do far more to stymie the prospect of our attaining a free and prosperous society than all the Cambridge traitors put together, even including General Philby of the GB.

It is worth asking why Britain flatters from this obvious disproportion of interest. There are of course superficial reasons. The traitor story is like a good spy novel. His own account of him is with its own self-dramatization and rather specious justification, would go down well in paperback, bought

at the airport and left on the plane. It was, in our judgment, right to obtain it and right to publish it, but it must stand for what it is, an ex parte statement by a witness whose record is one of deceit in the past.

At a deeper level there is the very disturbing question of the vulnerability of a particular type of liberalism to totalitarian ideas. It is like the problem of Vietnam with the United States. The wrong was done by the best and brightest of their generation. In Britain it was from the cream of an educational generation, the Cambridge scholars of the 1930s, from whom the traitors were recruited. Why?

Many of them belonged to a secret literary society, the Apostles. It would, of course, be easy to take the Apostles apart. One could instance their superficial lack of patriotism in the First World War, personified in Lytton Strachey, their cult of personal relations as a substitute for a moral code, and E. M. Forster's notorious remark: "If I had to choose between betraying my country and betraying my friend I hope I should have the guts to betray my country". All tend to the destruction of the absolute standards of loyalty on which a democratic society depends.

It is also true that there was largely a homosexual culture, with necessary dependence on the functional ties of family, and a defiance of conventional sexual morality, leading to a broader moral relativism. Even in the case of Maynard Keynes, perhaps the finest product of this culture, there may be a parallel between his emotional reticence and the monetary rules which prevented inflation, and particularly the gold standard, and his need to reject the conventional sexual morality of his period. He did not like rules.

Not all of the leaders of this culture were homosexual; the philosopher J. E. Moore was not, nor was Bertrand Russell. Yet the rejection of ideal standards, the cult of personal relations, supported by an arrogant cult of the intellect, was the common foundation of

the Cambridge school, buttressed as it was by the literary influence of Bloomsbury. Philosophically the school was characterized by the rejection of nineteenth-century German idealism. They rejected the noble idealism of Hegel; and in the 1930s, their pupils accepted the Hegelian dialectic of Marx.

Yet, while one can point to its weaknesses, this was a very valuable culture. The intellectual standards of Cambridge in the first half of this century were extremely high, and the environment was creative as well as scholarly. Even by international standards, Keynes, Russell, Housman, E. M. Forster and Lytton Strachey represent a brilliant flowering of talent. But the Cambridge of which they were the household gods proved to be the Cambridge of the traitors. Their liberalism could not master in the 1930s the challenge of totalitarian Marxism, with its equal disregard of standards of loyalty, of liberty and of truth.

If we owe Blunt the traitor to the flaw in the Cambridge cultural tradition we also owe Professor Blunt, the art historian, to its virtue. Art history, with its combination of the ideal of scholarship and the ideal of appreciation of beauty, is one of the highest forms which civilization takes. It is all the more disturbing—leaving aside the Marxist pseudo realism which Professor Blunt admired for ideological reasons in his youth—that we should find one of the highest expressions of our culture intertwined with treason, and that there were no unrepentant personal treason to the monarch. It is Blunt the traitor, still apparently unaware of his true guilt, who is the deadly enemy of the culture to which Professor Blunt, the great historian of art, has devoted his life. That contrast springs from deeper roots, from a flaw in Cambridge liberalism itself, from its rejection of absolute standards, from paradoxically, its anti-idealistic philosophy, from its arrogance and its cult of intellectualism. "Corruptio optima pessima" should be the new motto of the Apostles.

Professor Blunt and assumptions about allegiance

From Mr Lionel Bloch
Sir, Professor Howard (November 21) presents the common wisdom of intelligence circles for turning an enemy spy into a double agent. Unfortunately his arguments are based on three dubious assumptions:

1. That "fine judgment" can determine if a spy's primary allegiance can be changed by a process of interrogation, brain-washing and pardon.

2. That in the event of such change being successful it will not be detected and exposed by a "mole".

3. That the other side will not discover the switch through the objective analysis of the disinformation fed to the double agent or by subtle changes in his behaviour.

Should any of these assumptions prove faulty—and the risk is considerable—then the turnaround will be useless, or what is more likely, a treble agent.

Professor Howard completely overlooks the fact that an unmasked spy can get away without being detected, either by turning or pretending to turn into a double agent, then there is little left to deter those tempted to betray their country from doing so.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
9 Wilsford Street, W1,
November 21.

From Mr Philip Warner
Sir, Recent disclosures about spying and treachery seem to have created an impression that Cambridge in the 1930s was a hotbed of Marxist homosexuals. As an ordinary undergraduate from 1936-39 I never heard of a debating club called the Apostles (described as famous and exclusive) and rather think that most undergraduates would have been shocked if they had. In fact I never knowingly encountered either a Marxist or a homosexual. There were jokes that even a hedgehog would not be safe in King's (or Keble, Oxford) but these were jokes of one sort or another about most colleges.

Most people were only too well aware of the inevitability of another appalling war but preferred joining the OTC or A.S. Squadron to betraying our secrets to Russia and hoping that might save us. Many were subsequently killed. Trinity (not my own college) has been named as the centre of the activities of that unsavoury little group. A glance at the 1935 Memorial to Trinity chapel gives a truer picture of the average undergraduate of that college.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP WARNER,
The White Cottage,
21 Heatherdale Road,
Cambridge,
November 19.

From Sir Peter Redwood
Sir, Few people can be more contemptible than a traitor who not only betrays his country but who also chooses to live in the freedom of the democracy he betrays. Little could be more commendable than the democracy which allows him to remain.

Yours faithfully,
PETER REDWOOD,
Belbina House,
The Causeway,
Warrington,
Wiltshire.

From Mr E. A. Young
Sir, Mr Levin's sentiments do him credit, but he is barking up the wrong tree.

Most of us are indeed appalled by the thought of a traitor, just as we are appalled by Sir Roger Casement's treachery. But the case has been settled, and the authorities at the time decided that no more action need be taken. The current emphasis on "material" for sensational journalism as your correspondent said.

If the intelligence services had unearthed fresh charges against Professor Blunt or identified some fresh man with an ordinal number, there would be justification for this outbreak of special indignation. But as far as we know, the situation was what it was at the time of his confession and its subsequent forgiveness. The present fuss, with each paper trying to outdo the rest with its revelations (some, as in The

Selection in education
From Mr Andrew Phillips
Sir, The Master of Balliol and his colleagues (November 15) are right to complain about the counter-productive proposal to force universities to charge "market rates" for overseas students.

But the impoverishment which they will suffer as a result is as nothing compared with the damage the Government's creaming off proposals will inflict on comprehensives. Indeed, without their fair share of "high fivers" they will cease to be comprehensive.

It is not just that £55m of government money will be going to the already privileged private sector at the same time as teaching resources for comprehensives are being cut back. It is more the disproportionate effect which creaming off will have on the state sector in terms of morale (a vital factor and usually overlooked), standing in local communities as well as the willingness of the best academic staff to resist the soft pastures of the public schools.

The olympian leader which heralded your welcome return (November 13), would have shown more perception if it had not ignored the educational component in the "British disease". It is unrealistic to call for a changed foundation of such change, the educational system, continues to be undermined by the class ridden, dogmatic policies of one government after another.

Yours truly,
ANDREW PHILLIPS,
89 Bradford Street,
Bocking,
Essex,
November 13.

Mountbatten statue?
From Lieutenant Commander J. B. Lamb
Sir, An admirer of horseback—never! Even though Lord Louis was Colonel of a Cavalry Regiment. And a "horse-marine" is even less appropriate.

As a humble, superannuated destroyer man, I would like the statue to be of him in sea-going rig, with binoculars round his neck, as he was photographed on the bridge of HMS Kelly.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN LAMB,
Barrow House,
Tywardreath,
Cornwall,
November 19.

Sunday Telegraph, demonstrably untrue) is nothing but circulation mongering.

I am not moved by the treacherous Professor's distress, except that I am moved by all distress. But I am horrified by the public's insatiable appetite for it. I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,
B. A. YOUNG,
Flat 3,
Elm Park Gardens,
Claremont, SW10,
November 20.

From the Reverend Canon G. G. Turner
Sir, Professor Blunt, your correspondent, Mr Green, claims, has placed the Queen in a position of considerable embarrassment. Doubtless so. But those who are her Majesty's advisers have placed her in the greatly more embarrassing position of seeming to act hypocritically.

If her Majesty's Private Secretary, if not the Queen herself, has apparently known Professor Blunt's treachery since 1964, and it is difficult to resist the impression that he has only now been degraded, not because he has been a spy but because it has become general knowledge that he has been one.

Among those who must bear some responsibility for embarrassing the Queen must be the woman who, despite achieving the high office of Prime Minister, has still to learn when to keep her mouth shut.

I may add that I am neither friend, disciple, nor colleague of Professor Blunt; indeed, until these last few days, I am not sure that I had even heard his name.

Yours truly,
GARTH TURNER,
22 Rye Road,
Manchester,
November 19.

From Dr D. J. Jefferies
Sir, When I recall the bounding and subsequent destruction of Pound, Stonehouse, Thorpe, and now Anthony Blunt by the Establishment and self-styled investigative journalists, I am reminded of those who once great English traditions, the fortress and the public school, wherein also it is demonstrated how brave the English when faced with a broken and defenceless creature.

The lesson has been present for eight or 1000 years. Couldn't we learn it?

Yours sincerely,
D. J. JEFFERIES,
St Catherine's College,
Oxford,
November 20.

From Mr T. A. Brocklebank
Sir, There are reports in the press (not The Times) that the authorities of Trinity College, Cambridge, are about to consider removing Anthony Blunt's Honorary Fellowship.

Naturally one hopes that the College will do so with a good conscience. If I shall at once require the College to remove my name from the books and shall never go there again. I urge other graduate members of Trinity to be prepared to do the same.

Yours sincerely,
T. A. BROCKLEBANK,
Lester House,
5 Linden Avenue,
Dorchester,
Dorset.

From Mr Arthur Pottersman
Sir, What is the value of that knowledge of art that can swallow a British Stalin pact?

What can that scholarship be worth that digests the known cruelties of a soviet system and feeds on its propaganda as carefully as any ignorant as carelessly is the greatest of all reasons still the treason of clerics?

Yours truly,
ARTHUR POTTERSMAN,
33 Redington Road, NW3,
November 20.

From Mr Robert Rowell
Sir, It is no use the Marxist intellectuals (Mr Sykes Davies, November 20) claiming that they sought their motivation before the war. In the pre-war years, when it was virtually necessary to resist Hitler, the Communists here opposed re-

armament: even after Munich they opposed conscription (early 1939); and even after war had been declared against Germany, they and they alone opposed the war. At that time Russia had a pact with the Nazis. It was never a question of "joining Russia in the war against Germany": we had already been fighting Germany for months, before Hitler made the mistake of attacking Russia. That forced Russia into the war, not any desire to help us.

The motivation of such Communists was a positive one: desire for a Marxist revolution in this country. All the traitors in the Burgess-Maclean conspiracy were recruited in that aim. It was the instance of a major power outside this country, which had already had such a revolution and wished to foster one here, which made them betray their own country to this one. This has been called "conscience".

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT ROWELL,
35 Newark Road, SW5,
November 20.

From Mr A. M. Webb
Sir, If a spy is caught by the people upon whom he is spying, and escapes punishment by giving them information about the people for whom he was doing the spying, what kind of idiot then asks him for a truthful account of the business?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY WEBB,
123 Albert Palace Mansions,
Lurline Gardens, SW11,
November 19.

Eight questions
From Mr Stuart Kuttner
Sir, The stage management of the charade that passed for the Anthony Blunt press conference on Tuesday bears examination.

Setting aside the cry of sour grapes that might be directed against this newspaper and others representing tens of millions of readers, which were also excluded, I would like to ask Blunt's solicitor, Mr Michael Rubinstein, through your columns:

1. Whether the interests of truth might not have been better served by questions from journalists from unselected newspapers who might have come bearing individual, relevant pieces of the jigsaw?
2. Why Blunt, in Mr Rubinstein's reported words, "would not have been able to give consistent answers" to questions from different newspapers?
3. Why The Times and The Guardian (combined circulation around 700,000) as against the rest of the Fleet Street daily and evening papers (combined circulation 15 million odd) were selected?
4. Was there any connexion between their selection and the sweetly defensive letters they had printed since Blunt's exposure?
5. When Mr Rubinstein told me on Sunday morning that it would be unfair to grant an interview to the Evening News, or any one newspaper, but he would be arranging a press conference, of which all news papers would be notified, what did he mean?
6. How he reconciles his reported statement that the Press Association news agency (permitted to attend, but not to ask questions) "... did not ask questions because they did not ask permission to do so" with the fact that they sought interviews all day on Monday, and wrote urgently asking to be allowed at the press conference?
7. If, as I understand, nine journalists (representing two newspapers, the BBC, ITN, IRN and the PA) were granted varying degrees of access to Blunt by a general press conference—comprising 15 representatives of all the Fleet Street newspapers, BBC, ITN, IRN and the PA would, in Mr Rubinstein's words, "have been chaos"?
8. Whether he will now make Mr Blunt available to answer all the pertinent and, indeed, supplementary questions that went unanswered at the elegant press conference?

Yours sincerely,
STUART KUTTNER,
Assistant Editor,
Evening News,
Carmelike House, EC4,
November 21.

Diplomatic links with Iran

From Miss Jeanne Webster

Sir, I think most people would agree that the seizure of the American hostages at the United States Embassy in Tehran is a terrorist outrage against the sovereignty of the United States and a gross violation of the most basic principle on which all diplomatic relations between sovereign nations is based. The guarantee of the inviolable integrity of a diplomatic mission and its personnel must remain an absolute necessity if international diplomacy is to be possible in the future.

In view of this, the position of the Iranian Government must constitute a threat to the diplomatic missions of all countries represented in Iran irrespective of any particular political philosophy or stance. That the Iranian action cannot be counted as a precedent which would destroy the entire basis of peaceful diplomatic relations between sovereign nations must be made clear.

Why then has no sovereign nation currently represented by a diplomatic establishment in Iran had the courage and integrity to withdraw its diplomatic mission from Iran until such time as that country is prepared to respect the principles of international diplomacy and to guarantee the safety and inviolability of all diplomatic missions of all sovereign nations represented in Iran?

Yours faithfully,
JEANNE WEBSTER,
14 School Terrace,
Trowes,
Norfolk,
November 14.

Minimum Lending Rate
From Mr John Maddox

Sir, Why is everybody, even Mr Geoffrey Rippon, surprised that minimum lending rate should be set at 17 per cent? Those who borrow from the banks will be paying real interest for the first time in years, and those who lend to the Government can similarly hope to get the real worth of their money back. Well, one may ask, is wrong with that?

Now that exchange control has been abolished, does it not follow that so long as the Government sticks to its guns, short-term interest rates in Britain will remain roughly equal to 100 per cent? The British inflation rate plus the real rate of interest in countries such as Germany or Switzerland?

On this view, MLR will, and should, stay up until inflation comes down (or is seen to be abating). The argument between the monetarists and the Keynesians will never be resolved, for it is as much political as economic. But to ask that a monetarist government should shield us from the unpleasant consequences of its declared policies, as Mr Rippon does, is to ask that water should run uphill.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MADDOX,
Director,
The Nuffield Foundation,
Suffield,
Regent's Park,
London,
November 19.

From the Reverend Edward Bundoock
Sir, The present economic policy seems to be a case of the left hand not knowing what the right does. On the one hand the Government is withdrawing state intervention to encourage private enterprise.

On the other, they are pushing interest rates so high as to make such investment difficult. Can the consequence be anything but a no-man's land between the two sectors peopled by increasing masses of the unemployed?

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BUNDOOCK,
2 Leigh Road,
Malvern Link,
Worcestershire,
November 14.

Colonial vehicle
From Mr G. I. Smith

Sir, Communist critics are not needed when British sources themselves reveal that one of the earliest acts following the Lancaster House conference was to fly to Salisbury by RAF Hercules aircraft a Daimler motor car in which Britain's unnamed Governor will ride.

That the vehicle for colonial plumes should make such precedence when the quinquiescence of sensitivity is required to solve such an immensely complex human tragedy for Zimbabwe Rhodesians, black and white, is a crowning example of the elements which cause this tragedy.

Yours etc,
GEORGE IVAN SMITH,
Home Farm,
Bisley,
Gloucestershire.

Unlucky sister

From Miss Enid Lakeman

Sir, Anna marries an Indian and they settle in England. Her sister Betty marries his brother, but they cannot settle in England. Why? Because Betty happens to have been born while her parents were serving their country in India. Is our Government quite sane?

Yours faithfully,
ENID LAKEEMAN,
37 Cuckney Avenue,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent,
November 9.

Personal ministry?
From Mr Brian Hillier

Sir, We heard Mrs Thatcher on television at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Monday evening (November 12) speak (not for the first time) of "my Ministers" when, presumably, she was referring to "Her Majesty's Ministers". It is to be hoped that this does not presage yet another political or constitutional innovation.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN HILLIERSEN,
3 Belsize Avenue, NW3,
November 12.

Prayer Book language
From the Rev Martin Linskill
Sir, The Prayer Book, I suppose, made me a lover of God, and Oxford, a weightier of the finest words for his praise. My sympathy with Miss Trickett and her co-signatories is therefore strong; but to maintain the sort of cultural and literary provision which they seem to invite can hardly be the Church's truest interest.

The revisions, whose linguistic results we no doubt all deplore, were encouraged by no one for literary, but for theological, liturgical, and pastoral reasons central to the Church's life: that the Word of the Lord should once more bite, not lull, that worship should be Common, not clerical, that Prayer should be real prayer, not dutiful performance.

To achieve these tasks, which it were amazing if centuries should not have made inevitable, whereas I do believe the standards of both Prayer Book and Authorized Ver-

WHIS CUSTODIET SIR KENNETH KEITH?

Is Thatcher and her Industry Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, have had their first major crisis of industrial policy. The tension between the respective chairmen of a National Enterprise Board of Rolls-Royce, as dated the person of the present Government. Without question, the clash of authority has played a significant part in this Rolls-Royce affair. The constitution of the EB is that of a holding company. Sir Keith Joseph, however, is a large and cash hungry individual in relation to all the EB's other holdings (BL, expected) that the relationship was ever exactly filial. Things have reached the pitch over a year ago here it was inevitable that the Sir Keith Joseph or Sir Kenneth Keith, or perhaps both, could have had to go before any reasonable working relationship could have been established between the two organizations.

Problems of personality, however, are not the ideal basis to settle questions of basic structure. In taking Rolls-Royce away from the NEB and having in future report directly to the department of Industry, the Government have written another significant chapter in the long and unsatisfactory history of the relations between Whitehall and publicly owned industry. It is in principle a departure that contradicts much of what Sir Keith Joseph has said about the Government's industrial philosophy. The question is not directly to do with the Rolls-Royce corporate plan. It is in the last resort for the Government to decide how much public money

is to be spent in the effort to maintain the company as a major force in the international aero-engine business. The question is how the performance of a company regarding hundreds of millions of public money is best to be monitored. There is no easy answer to questions of this sort. If there were it would doubtless have been found by one or other of the successive governments which have wrestled with the issues involved since 1945.

Ironically, on the very day that he was preparing to take responsibility for Rolls-Royce directly back into the Department of Industry, Sir Keith Joseph was presenting arguments to the House in another context which tended strongly the other way. Speaking in the debate on the British Aerospace Bill the minister argued that it was right to establish the new aerospace company outside direct control from Whitehall because "the Government would be better advised to let the company be run when it knew that its business was utterly dependent upon pleasing not ministers or civil servants, however well intentioned, but customers and investors".

All managements would like to be left alone to get on with their job. Any company dependent as Rolls-Royce is on massive injections of public money, however, must have its performance monitored in the public interest. The question, therefore, reduces itself to how this can most effectively be done.

All recent experience leads to the conclusion that the direct involvement of ministers and

civil servants in this process is unsatisfactory. Civil servants are not trained or skilled in evaluating commercial judgments. They must give first priority to the political pressures on their ministers and departments, for that is their job. Ministers get dragged into the day to day problems of the industry for which their department is responsible, whether they like it or not.

The latest experiment in handling these problems at one remove has been the NEB. It was set a statutory requirement to oversee its holdings and impose commercial criteria for judging performance. The NEB has many critics. It suffered from the controversy that surrounded its first chairman, Lord Ryder. Legitimate questions have been raised as to whether its machinery was up to the task it had been given.

But none of these considerations change two basic facts. The first is that, however inadequate, the NEB is better suited to its function than the Department of Industry. The second is that the NEB is openly accountable. If it seems to fail, its chairman, board and officials can be replaced. The function of safeguarding the public interest in the public money being invested is open to scrutiny. The NEB's critical remarks last year about Rolls-Royce's financial performance ought to have chimed with the Government's view of these matters. Sir Keith Joseph seems in this instance uncharacteristically to have sided with those arguing for less commercial discipline in industry. It will prove to have been an error.

For a valuable project, which has attracted worldwide attention, to be threatened with closure as a result of the lack of such a small amount of finance is nothing less than a tragedy. It is hoped, however, that with the substantial support given to the court from numerous agencies and institutions that the above sum will be found, thus avoiding the court's closure.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. CONWAY,
Administrator,
The London Small Claims Court,
235-238 High Holborn,
London, WC1,
November 15.

Small claims court
From Mr A. J. Conway

Sir, Christopher Warnant's report on the proceedings at the Greater London Council on November 13 has been of great encouragement to the court in its attempt to survive. All of those involved in the project hope that the GLC's approach to the Lord Chancellor and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection will prove fruitful.

With the support of Wolfson College, Oxford, the court now needs £5,000 to enable it to continue to provide a speedy, inexpensive and informal forum for the settlement of small disputes.

The global dilemma

From Dr J. A. Loraine, FRSE

Your reappearance is very welcome, but in your absence the world's problems have in no way faded. Instead they have obtruded ever more into our consciousness.

During your absence the planet's population has increased by almost 100 million—about double the number killed in the Second World War. The concomitants of overpopulation, irregularly excessive urbanization of joblessness, have soared, especially in the Third World. The average global family size remains five children; contraceptive provision in the poor countries is far from a minuscule segment of a population; safe abortion in any parts of the world remains extremely difficult to obtain.

No country yet has a coherent energy policy in tune with a planet only yet inexorably running out of internal resources. Gas, coal and, save all, nuclear fission are still raw in the saddle. They are presently captive to the global inflationary spiral: a further twist; above they pander to the terrorist and below and could well lead to a series of military adventures.

The nuclear imbroglio involves the storage of long-lived radioactive wastes have not been forthcoming. The inability to separate the atom is again for all to see

and nuclear proliferation at the global level makes the nuclear energy problem for mankind in the final two decades of the twentieth century.

These themes will feature increasingly in your columns in the years which lie ahead. Can one hope that The Times will be orientated towards the future and will attempt to prepare mankind for the avalanche which will engulf him unless he changes his ways and moves towards a more sustainable type of society?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. LORAIN,
Director,
Centre for Human Ecology,
University of Edinburgh,
November 16.

Mountbatten statue?

From Mr A. J. Conway

Sir, An admirer of horseback—never! Even though Lord Louis was Colonel of a Cavalry Regiment. And a "horse-marine" is even less appropriate.

As a humble, superannuated destroyer man, I would like the statue to be of him in sea-going rig, with binoculars round his neck, as he was photographed on the bridge of HMS Kelly.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN LAMB,
Barrow House,
Tywardreath,
Cornwall,
November 19.

New Books

Punching holes in the sky

The Right Stuff
By Tom Wolfe
(Cape, £6.95)

Chuck Yeager was the first man to break the sound barrier (if you thought it was Nigel Patrick, then so according to Tom Wolfe, did practically everyone else) and he broke it high above the Mojave Desert on October 14, 1947.

He was going faster than any man in history, and it was almost silent up there, since he had exhausted his rocket fuel and he was so high in such a vast space that there was no sensation of motion. He was master of the sky. He was king's soldier, angel and inviolate, above the roof of the world. It would take him even minutes to glide back down to earth at Mach 1. He spent the time doing acrobatics while Rogers and the High Sierras spun round below.

To the still slim literature of aerodynamics—Antonia de St. Exupéry remains its unchallenged god—must now be added this dazzling, dizzying, frequently very funny book. *The Right Stuff*, which begins with the fear and the thrill of death by burning, is a narrative essay on the first ears of American manned flight in space, from the Air Force test programme at Muroc, later Edwards, Field in the late 40s and 50s, of which Yeager was the legend and star, to the civilian NASA Project Mercury at Cape Canaveral and Oulton, which sent up six of the first seven "astronauts" between 1961 and 1963: Shepard, Grissom, Glenn, Slayton, Carpenter, Schirra and Cooper. That we are already forgetting half their names is part of Wolfe's point: 15 years is a long time in the short history of punching holes in the sky. Neither is that none of the Apollo projects which succeeded theirs, not even the first on the moon, themselves, are received back on earth in the same hysterical love and acclaim as the Presbyterian lot, the elect John Glenn, co-President Johnson spent weeks trying to get photographed on TV standing by the Glenn's side. "Faster, faster, faster," he roared, "sides who could not bring schlemmy to pass."

For *The Right Stuff* also undoes a technological comedy of

the Cold War. Satisfactorily well televised catastrophes occurred at the Cape when rockets disintegrated above spectators' heads, or rose briefly with a great, before changing their minds and getting back to eject from the tip of a nose eight stories high an escape parachute which floated prettily to the ground like a toy. The space race became a political imperative—a hell, who wanted a Communist moon?—but within the years covered by this book the States never caught up.

Except at Edwards Field, where test flights continued with spectacular, record-breaking success right up to 1963. Pilots at Edwards had always considered they had more of "the right stuff" (an undefined and indefinable mix of courage and bloody-mindedness) than test pilots anywhere else, and that the first astronauts—chimps, men, apparently it made no difference—were passengers, lab rats, and not true pilots at all. It was a charge the astronauts felt keenly. Not that it mattered in the end: politics was on the side of NASA, and after the first success of Shepard and the rest, even professional prestige followed the shift of public money and media acclaim from the military to the civil enterprise.

When the green door banged and a man walked through the door into the saloon, every eye in the place checked him out. If he wasn't known as somebody who had something to do with flying at Muroc, he would be eyed like some lame goddamned mouse-shit sheepherder from Shane.

Pancho Barnes was a rebarbative ex-aviatrix who stomped about like Barbara Stanwyck, and here, at the Fly Inn, with Chuck Yeager falling out of the sky and his ejector-seat, glowing with fire, falling on him, (and still he survived) was aviation's true frontier. It makes up a small, but important part of the book because it provides the standard of individual genius by which all the public relations in Florida and Texas are measured and found wanting. The book is mostly unpleasable still to the moon pro-

ject than to Mercury, which explains why the moon-landings so signally failed to excite—the homogenization of courage. Instead of a desert brush with death the deadly airbrush of Life.

The joy, beauty, terror—and bathos—of the pilots' and astronauts' work between 1947 and 1963 are abundantly present in Wolfe's book. He brings to the world of waxed tails, hypersonic tumblers and hot young fighter jocks an exhilarating vocabulary and a complex, and wholly American, mastery of both virtuoso and conversational, plain and fancy styles. He represents as Kurt Vonnegut represents, the writer as performer, building many of his effects cumulatively, like a singer or dancer, so that even the technique, like the correct breathing of essential footwork, can delight. Technology he can describe—rare gift with clarity and wit: we always see what is happening, even if we do not always understand why.

He resurrects the most disregarded piece of punctuation in the language—the exclamation mark—and makes it zing like a flash bulb to convey thought-processes occurring to his characters not in sequence, smoothly linked, but one by one, painstakingly complete. He rarely describes anything—lunch with the Kennedys, landing a plane on a pitching carrier, an old Houston stripper called Sally Rand—without describing it freshly and giving it new life. I wrote "his characters" because in new respects at least *The Right Stuff* would have a better claim to the definition "documentary novel" which it does not make, than Norman Mailer's new book, *The Executioner's Song*, reviewed last week, which has talked at length to the people in his book. Unlike him, however, he has no qualms about entering a real hero's head and making him think and speak on the page; and, most important, he imposes from first to last on subject, people and cassette-recorder alike a fastidious and controlling intelligence entirely his own.

Michael Ratcliffe

On Saturday, *The Times* Books of the Year, in which our critics give their selection of the titles of 1979 that have given them most pleasure.

Fiction

The Mangan Inheritance
By Brian Moore
(Cape, £5.50)

Another Part of the Wood
By Beryl Bainbridge
(Duckworth, £4.95)

A jarring discontinuity flaws Brian Moore's new novel *The Mangan Inheritance*. It displays an especially painful discontinuity evoking a sense of waste at it arises from the mismatching of a fine writing talent with a poor, almost crude, construction and theme.

To begin with the positive: the novel displays a straightforward precision narrative, a commitment to fiction's primary goal of story-telling which disarms criticism. In terms of his prose there hardly appears to be a moment of demagogic self-consciousness to interrupt his easy flow through the elements of his style. Simply flicking through the book reveals an unusually varied combination of speech, description, verse, newspaper

headlines and even road signs suggesting a writer who has assimilated the influence of cinematic narrative without being overwhelmed. For example his hero sees "six swaying cows" in a road and suddenly "the world is flat, improbably, cows do, in fact, sway."

It is a talent of a solid, old-fashioned kind, and it means that Moore is probably incapable of writing an entirely bad book, the consolations will always be there. Sadly they are greatly needed.

Broadly it is the story of a North American looking for his roots in the past. Mangan is drifting in New York City, his film star wife leaves him and dies soon afterwards. Somewhere along the way he has lost his poetic sensibility and his family in Canada where he finds an old daguerreotype bearing a startling resemblance to himself. After an extraordinary trip to Ireland he establishes that the picture is of his Irish poet ancestor, Clarence Mangan, his ancestor. A good many familiar fictional themes are incorporated, the doppelgänger, the search which

Catching up—1
Literary biography

Like the television trilogy from which it came, *The Life of the Lost Boys* (Constable, £6.95) by Andrew Birkin, tells with deceptive simplicity and charm, in an acute selection of quotations and pictures, the true story of the life of the Christmas Classic "Peter Pan, or the Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up", first performed at the Duke of York's on December 27, 1904. Birkin virtually life-long, passionate, cut-throat involvement with the gifted Llewellyn Davies family and their five boys, beginning in Hyde Park fantasies and ending in a series of (arguably) premature deaths (the chronicles, an Oxford crowning, a City suicide) becomes almost a parable of Edwardian enchantment and fertility; and in the end, surely, a most terrible refusal of life. Suggestively, Birkin in fact sets his curse on any would-be biographer: "May God blast anyone who writes a biography of me," he exclaimed in a late notebook—and Mr Birkin shrewdly insists that he is acting only as the editor of "a love story."

In the hands of professional biographers, the love story of me can contain enormous revealing and divergent social material. Outstanding here are *The Second Mrs Hardy* (Hamish Hamilton, £5.50) by Robert Gittings and his wife Jo Manton (who has written the standard life of Elizabeth Barrett Anderson); and a small masterpiece, *A Victorian Courtship: the Story of Beatrice Potter and Sidney Webb* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £5.50) by Jeanne MacKenzie, well known for her work on Dickens, G. K. Wells, and the Fabians. The Gittings partnership, besides their unrivalled knowledge of the Hardy background, have the advantage of Somerset Maugham's

From a lost golden age

wickedly clever and intuitive brilliant children, Maggie took a First at Oxford, became an Egyptologist, and died in 1914, which was partly—but only partly—based on poor, earnest, doe-eyed Florence Dugdale who became Hardy's secret mistress in 1908 and eventually married him in 1914 (she 34, he 73). This gives their book a broad touch of social and literary comedy, to which is added the central irony—that "Florence, having rebelled at a physical ménage à trois, found herself forced to accept a ghostly one" after the first Mrs Hardy's death.

Jean MacKenzie, in her turn, has husband's final edition of the Webb's Letters (1978) to draw upon, and often wonderfully funny exchange gives vivid substance to the unlikely two year romance—entente would be a better word—which broke all barriers of class and cash, and ended in 1937 with the marriage between the heiress and the hairdresser's son, that so decisively shaped Fabian politics at the turn of the century. Yet both these slim books, for all their finesse, are in some ways partial, or marginal, biographies. They explore and record a phase, a cross-section. What I am impressed by about David Williams' really remarkable study, *A Portrait of the Benson Family* (Hamish Hamilton, £8.95) is its determination to recognize that the constant interaction between extremely powerful parents and extremely gifted (and therefore frequently wounded) children, across two whole generations, is one of the keys to late Victorian biography. Benson senior was the first headmaster of Wellington, and later Archbishop of Canterbury. Of his

turns out to be for oneself, the battle between moral art and moral life and so on, indeed, Moore perhaps should have spotted more clearly that their very familiarity represented a colossal aesthetic hurdle, something of the order of trying to write a really original novel about the pursuit of a great, in white whale. The point is that the preponderance of frowning meaning at every turn hopelessly emulates his narrative talent and traps his characters in a series of signposts, a country, is familiar enough, in which any thought of freshness or autonomy is forgotten, though the reader is free to enjoy Moore's pleasant limited triumphs like the elegant, cool way in which the family is introduced to the strangeness of Ireland about which he comments with more truth than he knows: "Here his readings of Joyce and Yeats and O'Casey were no help."

Beryl Bainbridge is not so near the surface. Her ambitions are at the lyrical rather than the epical end of things; her concerns, though weighty, are less tangible than Moore's, equally obsessed by morality, though always implicitly.

Another Part of the Wood is

an extensively revised and rewritten version of one of her earliest novels and now carries with it the doubt, starting chill of her later work. The central device of gathering a group of characters in one place, in this case an unrelentingly unpleasant holiday resort in the country, is familiar enough, indeed it is one efficiently mocked by Nabokov. But, of course, the application of some Bainbridgean chill makes the wooden huts in the clearing indistinguishable from a concentration camp. Her style neatly trims away the usual novelistic conceptions of reality to leave fiendishly precisely observed remnants that tease us with their familiarity and their oddity, so a commonplace gesture becomes arresting weird: "He would press his head sideways against the grill of the sofa and let his hand crawl in the darkness over the soft pile of the carpet." It is a style that, in precise opposition to Moore's, demands that we accept a redefined world, delineated by the Bainbridge nerve endings, her fascinated, dwelling eye.

Bryan Appleyard

David Piper

The book is the reverse of a bad example. It is a trifle, and a trifle so delicately conceived and concocted is not to be sneezed at but accepted gratefully in the spirit in which it was made, and enjoyed.

Victoria's etching of her daughter the Princess Royal in the bath.

Can women paint?

The Obstacle Race
The Fortunes of Women Painters and their Work
By Germaine Greer
(Secker & Warburg, £9.95)

Queen Victoria's Sketchbook
By Marina Warner
(Macmillan, £8.95)

The obstacles in Germaine Greer's book are the impediments which have prevented women through the centuries from achieving major stature as painters. The first seven chapters analyze the nature of each category of obstacle, from family and love to primitivism and what Germaine Greer calls the "Disappearing Genre" (notably the tendency of paintings by women to be re-baptised as the work of better-known male artists). By this point, the reader has reached already p150. The last nine chapters, under the heading "How they ran," spells out indeed the track record of individual women painters from the Middle Ages until the nineteenth century (not including living artists). By the end the reader has got to p327, with over 20 pages of small-type footnotes still to come. The book is copiously illustrated, the 32 colour plates being more satisfactory than the rather grey and misty monochrome.

This is a strange book and I fear will prove unsatisfactory for most female no less than male readers, and certainly for all art-historians, for it is not widely read in Germaine Greer's own oeuvre, but I do associate her style with a brisk momentum moving towards cogent points. This time, alas, no. The book is as

massive an example of overkill as I have come across for a long time. It was already quite clear that no major and very few arguably great woman painters did emerge before 1900, and the essential reasons why this was so were no less obvious than biological, economic. And in the case of woman painters as distinct from woman writers, the mechanics of painting present difficulties far beyond those inherent in putting pen to paper: as Germaine Greer makes clear, a large proportion of woman painters came from families of professional artists, so that the gear was hand. The book however should have been reduced by at least a half: as it is the reader is left stunned by the enumeration of professionally average, or mediocre, or worse, painters who happen to be women. Does all prove that men had no monopoly in these categories of merit, but that will come as no surprise even to the most dedicated m.c.p. It is a great shame, as Germaine Greer has done her homework exhaustively, slogging round the reserves of the museums of western civilization, but I fear exposure over several years to so much indifferent imagery has dulled her perception. And now to something not entirely different, yet very far from the same. It too deals with femininity and the artist, but is focused on a single example. A modest aspect of a very great, indeed regal, indeed imperial subject, is encompassed with a sense of scale, a deftness and economy that are very nicely matched to its modesty and its charm.

The artist involved is one who does not rate mention as such in Germaine Greer's book.

Queen Victoria herself, Germaine Greer is not really concerned with amateurs, and Queen Victoria was certainly not (and would have been appalled to be described as) a professional artist. Yet the talent which she exercised from childhood into far old age with pencil and water-colour (and extended to etching) was real, and both innate and trained. Her sketchbooks are all still at Windsor. Marina Warner has got at them, made a judicious selection of drawings, a high proportion of which are reproduced in colour, and interwoven them with a linking narrative drawn with the same sense of proportion from Victoria's writings, and from contemporary accounts. Though Victoria's oeuvre was, as we say in the trade, of variable quality and modulated in style according to which drawing-master was in favour, as its bear and freshest it preserves the flavour of Victorian regal domesticity with nostalgic vividness. One of the most remarkable points, duly noted by Marina Warner, is that while children and courtiers appear, poor Albert almost never does, the implication being that, nose to grindstone, he was never available.

The book is the reverse of a bad example. It is a trifle, and a trifle so delicately conceived and concocted is not to be sneezed at but accepted gratefully in the spirit in which it was made, and enjoyed.

Mole catcher

The Climate of Treason
By Andrew Boyle
(Hutchinson, £8.95)

"Really cogent evidence is what you need. If you don't succeed, don't publish." This was the advice proffered by an eminent historian to Andrew Boyle in the early stages of the massive research which underlies this exceptionally well organized study of the lives and treachery of Philby, Burgess, Maclean and two temporarily pseudonymous accomplices, whom he calls "Maurice" and "Basil". We know better now.

Andrew Boyle presents us in effect with three interconnected themes—his own pursuit of the evidence, scrupulously annotated; the social analysis of the period, which is implied in the title of the book; and a complex and enthralling story in which fact is often stranger than John le Carré. He is in himself no mean mole, though not even he could persuade the BBC to adjust their residual Reithian orthodoxies sufficiently to let him inspect Guy Burgess' personal file. His most rewarding labour was in the USA, in particular his unravelling of the CIA's role in determining with the assistance of the Jewish intelligence service the identity of the British physicist "Basil" whom they were successfully to "turn".

In the difficult task of sketching in the social and political background necessary for an understanding of his subject, Andrew Boyle has to have recourse to a good deal of potted history which he is not afraid to criticize, being at some tranchant observations of his own. In his treatment of Cambridge in the Thirties he is not always completely sure-footed—the undergraduate population of the undergraduate population in Beirut in 1956, he says, was all too human. To continue to be taken in by him after his life has been so well documented, surely Graham Greene, a decidedly sharp tap on the wrist from the author.

There is a mistake in the caption below the photograph of the Cambridge "Apostles". Anthony Blunt is the figure in the middle of the back and not of the front row, as stated.

T. E. B. Howarth

Next week Michael Ratcliffe reviews *The Oxford Book of American Light Verse*, Oliver Whitley on *Governing the BBC* by Asa Briggs.

Prize Winners from COLLINS

Offshore

PENELOPE FITZGERALD

The Booker Prize

"The novel evokes with stylish restraint, the whole quality of living moored on the Thames' *Hermione Lee, The Observer*
£4.50

The Plate Shop

JOHN HARVEY

The David Higham Award

"An admirable first novel" *Thomas Hinde, Sunday Telegraph*
£4.95

Yesterday

SIAN JAMES

The Yorkshire Post Prize

"Lively, amusing and effective" *Jeremy Lewis, The Times*
£4.25

Confederates

THOMAS KENEALLY

The Booker Prize runner-up

"An overwhelming . . . noble book" *Stephen Vaughan, The Observer*
£5.95

Jean Monnet

Memoirs

Translated by Richard Mayne

The Scott Moncrieff Prize

£13.00

Collins

Final Journey

The fate of the Jews in Nazi Europe

Martin Gilbert

The stories told in these pages are based on eye-witness accounts, not on contemporary evidence. Where possible, I have given the precise date of every documentary source, and have cited the names of those who at the time, before the Nazis, and to their victims.

I have tried to tell the stories of individuals, as well as of communities. On their own, the statistics are powerful and terrible. But the story of the Nazi attempt to murder the Jews of Europe concerned individual people; people with names, families, careers and futures, for millions of whom no one survived to mourn, or to remember.

George Allen & Unwin 300 N. 4th St. New York 10014

G. 7.60

Best Sellers from COLLINS

Agatha Christie

Miss Marple's 6 Final Cases
The six last mysteries that Miss Marple will ever unravel plus two superb suspense stories.
£4.50

Lord Home

Border Reflections

"Delightful . . . his tales are told with perfect economy . . . greatly enhanced by the illustrations" *Duff Hart-Davis, NOW!*
£4.95 Illustrated

Wilfred Thesiger

Desert, Marsh and Mountain

"A marvellous record from the pen and camera of the greatest of all living travellers" *Hammond Innes*
£9.95

The Best of Henry Longhurst

Longhurst—superb on golf and every subject under the sun. "Without a dull line" *EW Sington, Daily Telegraph*
£4.95

Life on Earth

DAVID ATTENBOROUGH

The book of the marvellous BBC TV series

"The best introduction to natural history ever written" *Desmond Morris*

"A quite remarkable book" *Niko Tinbergen, Observer*

Collins/BBC £7.95

Collins

HENRI TROYAT
CATHERINE
THE GREAT

"In one of the raciest, most readable biographies of the year..." *Good Book Guide*

"A most accomplished professional biographer, he has found a good subject, and told his story well." *Edward Crankshaw, Observer*

"It is lively, fast-moving and always out to entertain... The translation is first class." *Alex de Jonge, Spectator*

£9.50 Illustrated. Translated by Emily Read.

AIDAN ELLIS

[illegible]

John
Chartered
Surveyors

Stock markets
FT Ind 413.0, up 5.3
FT 68.6, down 0.39

Sterling
\$ 2.1740, up 60 points
Index 68.6, unchanged

Dollar
Index 86.6, unchanged

Gold
\$ 396.75 an ounce, up \$8.25

3-month money
Inter-bank 17 1/16 to 17 1/8
Euro \$ 14 15-16 to 15 1-16

IN BRIEF

EC issues new rules for overseas companies

Next week the United States will receive a new set of rules from the European Commission which will issue more stringent reporting requirements for sign companies whose shares are also quoted in American stock exchanges. But it has been an earlier proposal to be subjected to the same requirements as domestic corporations.

These new additional disclosures cover items such as the legal status of the company, its management, and its financial position. The new rules will be issued by the Commission in December 31, 1979.

Lloyd's chairman

Mr Peter James Frederick, aged 55, was elected chairman of the Lloyd's insurance market yesterday. A former of Hogg Robinson & Co., the insurance brokers, chairman of underwriters on Green, he will take over as retiring chairman, Mr Fay, at the beginning of the year.

Swiss money supply

Growth of Switzerland's basic money supply, M1, continued to slow down in September, falling a year-to-year rise of 1.1 per cent in August, the Federal Bank reported. This is the smallest yearly increase since November 1977.

Iron shortage

A warning has been issued in the European Community Commission that unless measures are taken to increase the steel fall in EEC iron capacity, the iron and steel industry will become totally dependent on imports.

East German talks

Britain and East Germany outlined concrete measures to normalise their flagging trade in three days of talks in Berlin, a British Embassy spokesman said. Machine tools, electronics and metals specialists were regarded as the fields for expansion.

Steel production up

Steel production in the member countries of the International Iron and Steel Institute rose to \$1.57 billion tonnes in September, up from \$1.54 billion in August. The Brussels Institute said this was a 1.5 per cent increase on the 40.88 million tonnes produced in August 1978.

Iran repays Iran

Iran has repaid ahead of schedule the \$150m (about £100m) it borrowed from the Government in 1975 and 1977. Mr Nils Eriksson, head of the national debt secretariat at the Swedish finance ministry, has announced.

PRICE CHANGES

ES	Oil 71% 19 to 24	UC Invest	25c to 66c
la Sch	35c to 85c	Westport	25c to 71c
Not Fr	19 to 21c	Welland	25c to 71c
res 10	45 to 25c	Wester & City	21c to 27c
Carbon	11p to 115p	Western Area	30c to 463c

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
US \$	1.96	Norway Kr	1.88
la Sch	27.50	Portugal Esc	112.00
um Fr	66.00	South Africa Rd	1.93
US \$	2.53	Spain Ptas	160.50
ark Kr	11.25	Sweden Kr	9.45
nd Mdk	8.55	Switzerland Fr	2.77
re Fr	9.30	USA \$	2.23
any Dm	4.05	Yugoslavia Dm	44.50
ng Dr	97.50		
Long \$	1875.00		
Yn	555.00		
lands Gld	4.49		

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
US \$	1.96	Norway Kr	1.88
la Sch	27.50	Portugal Esc	112.00
um Fr	66.00	South Africa Rd	1.93
US \$	2.53	Spain Ptas	160.50
ark Kr	11.25	Sweden Kr	9.45
nd Mdk	8.55	Switzerland Fr	2.77
re Fr	9.30	USA \$	2.23
any Dm	4.05	Yugoslavia Dm	44.50
ng Dr	97.50		
Long \$	1875.00		
Yn	555.00		
lands Gld	4.49		

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
US \$	1.96	Norway Kr	1.88
la Sch	27.50	Portugal Esc	112.00
um Fr	66.00	South Africa Rd	1.93
US \$	2.53	Spain Ptas	160.50
ark Kr	11.25	Sweden Kr	9.45
nd Mdk	8.55	Switzerland Fr	2.77
re Fr	9.30	USA \$	2.23
any Dm	4.05	Yugoslavia Dm	44.50
ng Dr	97.50		
Long \$	1875.00		
Yn	555.00		
lands Gld	4.49		

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
US \$	1.96	Norway Kr	1.88
la Sch	27.50	Portugal Esc	112.00
um Fr	66.00	South Africa Rd	1.93
US \$	2.53	Spain Ptas	160.50
ark Kr	11.25	Sweden Kr	9.45
nd Mdk	8.55	Switzerland Fr	2.77
re Fr	9.30	USA \$	2.23
any Dm	4.05	Yugoslavia Dm	44.50
ng Dr	97.50		
Long \$	1875.00		
Yn	555.00		
lands Gld	4.49		

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Whitehall set to take over monitoring of Rolls-Royce

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Plans are well advanced in Whitehall to implement the new system of monitoring of Rolls-Royce by the Department of Industry. Although senior civil servants will be closely involved in overseeing the monitoring operation, the Department's Industrial Development Unit is expected to play an important role.

Although Sir Leslie Murphy, the former National Enterprise Board chairman and a former civil servant himself, was critical yesterday of the ability of Ministers and civil servants to run a business, Whitehall insists that its capability has improved considerably.

Working under Mr Gordon Maudie, its new director, the IDU is composed of a number of highly qualified experts on two- and three-year secondments to the unit.

They include two senior partners from leading accountancy companies, the regional director of a clearing bank and a finance expert from ICL. The team is backed up by 11 other financial experts from the private sector.

It will be their job to monitor the performance of the new engine group about which the former NEB board has been so critical, although Government officials maintain that in spite of the setbacks caused by the recent engineering strikes, some progress is being made in improving productivity.

Previously relations between Rolls-Royce and the NEB were supposed to be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding. Until formal transfer of the share ownership can be arranged after enactment of the Industry Bill now before Parliament, which that could take between six and eight months, an interim arrangement will be formulated between Sir Kenneth Keith and his successor, Sir Frank McDermott, the new Rolls-Royce chairman.

Officials will also be heavily involved in discussions with Sir Arthur Knight, the NEB chairman, and his new board colleagues over relationships between the department and the NEB and over the role which the reconstituted board will play in carrying out the functions of the board as amended under the Industry Bill. Rolls-Royce expects to announce a new chief executive soon.

Substantial disposals of other NEB shareholdings, those already planned to raise the £100m to £120m demanded by Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, by the end of March next year.

Last night Sir Kenneth Keith, the retiring Rolls-Royce chairman, welcomed the Government's decision and said that it removed an anomaly which had concerned his company for some time.

"Effectively all matters of corporate finance are directly related to Government and it is only Government that can give the necessary degree of support that our customers require for the very long term nature of our business".

Leading article, page 15
Business letters, page 20
Business Diary, page 21
Opening Pandora's Box, page 21

New member denies conflict of interest

By Kenneth Owen, Technology Editor

Mr Robert Clayton, newly appointed member of the National Enterprise Board, denied last night that there would be any conflict of interest between his NEB appointment and his chairmanship of GEC-Fairchild, a company which will be in direct competition with Immos, the NEB microelectronics subsidiary.

At his first other government-related appointments, including chairmanship of the Department of Industry's Computer Systems and Electronics Requirements Board and membership of the Advisory Committee for Applied Research and Development—the NEB appointment is a personal one. It is customary in such situations for industrialists to declare their interests in any relevant subject under discussion.

But the future of Immos, one of three NEB subsidiaries (the others are Tasc and Nexos) concerned with advanced electronics technology, remains in some doubt. While all three companies are moving into important new industrial areas, Immos is particularly vulnerable at the present time while the other two have good progress to report.

Immos was set up in July 1978 with a £25m NEB investment to design and manufacture advanced microcircuits, and in particular computer memories and microprocessors using the "next generation" technology of the large scale integration (VLSI).

A major Immos interest is a circuit known as a 64K RAM—a high-capacity random-access memory for computers. Motorola, one of the leading American microelectronics companies, recently forecast a huge future market for this type of memory.

Through the technological soundness, uncertainty surrounds the future of Immos.

The initial plan called for peak NEB funding of £50m, of which the first £25m was authorized. Within the next two months the NEB will be going back to Sir Kenneth Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, for more money for Immos although not necessarily for all of the remaining £25m.

It will be a key decision. In confirming the NEB's role in high-technology enterprises in the future, the Government has so far left open the question of continued support for Immos.

Immos, the oldest of the Board's high-technology newcomers, was launched in September 1977. The aim of the venture was to develop and market products of selected British software and systems companies and assist in their export.

A second strand, viewdata products, built up rapidly. Earlier this week the Board announced that the joint operation was to be split in two, one part concentrating on viewdata and the other on the "member-orientated" software work.

Mr John Poole, Immos architect and managing director, will head the viewdata company. This restructuring, the NEB said, would allow the introduction of private capital into the software sector.

Immos has been a number of software developments, but the more dramatic advance has been in the viewdata area. Licences for the Post Office's Prestel viewdata software have been obtained, an international market has been set up at SDL's Frimley premises, and viewdata systems have been marketed in the United States, The Netherlands and West Germany.

The third, potentially most significant NEB technology venture involves Nexos. Office Systems, set up last January with a £15m investment (and an expectation of a further £25m) to develop automated office information and communication systems.

The Nexos activity has involved a deal with Logica's word-processor company, Logica VTS: a partnership with Muirhead Data communications on facsimile transmission products and development, manufacturing and marketing agreement with Delphi Corporation of Los Angeles for an advanced communications computer system and Delta, the acquisition from Dowty of Ultronic Data Systems.

New exploration area named in North Sea

By Nicholas Hirst

The Department of Energy has designated a new area for oil and gas exploration in the northern North Sea, covering 18,250 square kilometres, the equivalent of about 90 licensing blocks.

The area, the first to be set aside for exploration including blocks north of the 62nd parallel, will be available for inclusion for the next round of oil and gas licensing which is expected soon.

Oil companies are likely to show strong interest in acquiring blocks north of the 62nd parallel. The United Kingdom has only limited amount of acreage there but Norway has a substantial interest.

A Norwegian licensing round is under way at present, and the first drilling on licences expected to be announced by the end of the year should begin next spring.

The new British licence areas are in two separate locations but only a small area is south of the 62nd parallel. The next British round, which will be the seventh since licensing began, is eagerly awaited. Oil companies were disappointed with both the size and the quality of blocks on offer last time, and although the size of the next round may not be very much greater than the 44 blocks offered before, there should be more interesting prospects.

The discretionary system of allocating licences used by the Department of Energy, may give the smaller operators a better chance of gaining good prospective areas than if they had to fight in an auction against the multinationals.

In answer to questions to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, Sir Jack Rampton, permanent secretary at the Department of Energy, said the previous administration had decided against holding auctions for the fifth and sixth rounds in spite of suggestions from the committee that it should do so.

This was because it was felt that on balance the more bids the large companies put in for the good prospects, the less might be the chance of the less inviting areas being explored.

Sir Jack was also asked if his department could help the Inland Revenue to collect income taxes from workers on North Sea oil rigs. The committee had heard earlier in the week that between £50m and £60m had been lost because the Revenue had no means of tracing some workers. Sir Jack said preliminary talks were taking place.

Postal services and costs under fire

The postal service came under bitter attack from two quarters yesterday. It was criticized for putting up its prices twice in six months by amounts which far exceeded general inflation rates by the Mail Users Association.

At the same time its quality of service was condemned by the Greater London Council which said in evidence to its Monopolies Commission that in its experience the Post Office did not now achieve its letter delivery targets even from Tuesdays to Saturdays. More than 10 per cent of total first class mail failed to achieve next day delivery and a similar percentage of second class mail was not even delivered by the third working day after posting.

A warning that impending price increases, due to take effect in February, are likely to force a drop in postal traffic accompanied the evidence. The decline in quality of service was issued by the Mail Users Association in submissions to the Post Office National Users Council.

Mr Robin Fairlie, the MUA's chairman, said that the increases are a clear breach of the Government's commitment that price rises would not exceed inflation rates and reflect "panic" and lack of planning and coordination by Post Office management.

The increases averaging 21 per cent announced by the Post Office at the beginning of this month will take the price of posting first and second class letters to 12p and 10p respectively. If added to the last rises, averaging 13 per cent implemented in August, the cumulative effect will be to put first class letter postage up by 33.3 per cent and second class stamps by 42.9 per cent.

Users could have coped with steadily increasing prices, but have been caught unawares by the scale and suddenness of the increases, say the MUA. The reaction will inevitably be to cut back on mailings. A survey among association members, whose business representatives about 10 per cent of total mail expenditure indicates an overall reduction of between five and ten per cent. For some big users, such as the Readers Digest, of which Mr Fairlie is business services director, the reduction could be much more severe.

The MUA's accusations about postal management were sternly rebutted by the Post Office last night. In a statement replying to the criticisms, Mr Denis Roberts, managing director (Posts), said that an essential part of a two-year productivity plan was to achieve financial savings and to operate a reliable service.

The new version was not ratified by Parliament, though it had accepted the version with clause 9(4).

Fear arose among United Kingdom companies that the Government would try to push the treaty through the House because any treaty was better than none. But an Early Day motion was signed by 132 MPs asking the Government not to take such action until the danger posed by unitary taxation had been fully assessed.

When members of the Campaign, their advisers and MPs visited the United States they discovered that the chief executive officers of American companies were not aware of the international dangers.

Michael Prest

Campaign launched to delay Anglo-US treaty

Sixty companies fight unitary tax

More than 60 leading British companies are making a concerted effort to persuade the American Government to limit states' rights to use unitary taxation. The campaign is the latest development in the long-running wrangle over the ratification of the United States-United Kingdom tax treaty.

The companies include big names such as BAT Industries, Boverton, BMT, Reckitt & Colman, Charterhouse Group and Fosco Minsep. They have formed a Campaign Against Unitary Taxation.

In close cooperation with the CBI they want the British Government to suspend ratification of the treaty, which has been accepted by Congress, until measures against states employing unitary taxation are either introduced or there are firm assurances that they will be.

Under the unitary tax system a company with operations in a state or country is taxed on arbitrary ratios of its turnover, payroll and profits. These ratios may be applied to the company's worldwide activities and, the companies complain, can involve them in heavy expenses and force them to reveal confidential information.

There is widespread concern among governments, companies, tax authorities and tax experts that the system may be used by Third World governments.

When the United Kingdom-United States tax treaty was renegotiated in 1975, a clause was included specifically to prevent individual states from introducing the unitary tax.

But clause 9(4) was struck out on Congress's insistence and

Mrs Thatcher had doubts on publishing mid-term cash aims

By Caroline Atkinson

A Government commitment to publish a medium term financial plan was omitted from last week's monetary package because of doubts on the part of the Prime Minister herself.

Mrs Thatcher declared herself "not at all convinced" of the wisdom of putting forward a plan which would tie the Government to medium term targets for the money supply and other variables.

This was linked directly to the Government's decision to publish today an indication of public sector borrowing it expects next year. The Government accepts that its borrowing will rise next year in money terms from the present £8,300m. But it was unwilling to admit this for fear of upsetting the financial markets. One view in the Treasury was that if a commitment to a medium term plan was made last week the Government could avoid publishing its PSBR forecast this week.

One difficulty about publishing a medium term plan is that the scope for direct tax cuts in the years to come is likely to be severely restricted by the Government's intention to reduce the money supply.

Treasury officials have generally found it difficult to get decisions out of ministers. There have been several drafts of possible medium term plans. But it is now likely that even if the Government decides to publish such a plan it will come out later than the original January date.

The agonising over whether or not to publish a figure for PSBR was a major reason for the delay in releasing the Treasury forecasts. In the end the government decided to say that its borrowing would remain a constant proportion of gdp next year, rather than to publish a precise figure.

Arguments between ministers and officials over today's forecasts have been particularly acrimonious. There have been numerous revisions of the forecasts, with ministers insisting on more favourable assumptions of key variables.

Treasury projections originally showed a bigger drop in output, faster inflation and a higher borrowing than those to be published today.

Sharp upward revisions in the expected revenue from the North Sea have helped the Government to keep its forecast down. Higher oil prices could boost oil revenues to nearly £3,000m next year, with an even more marked effect in later years.

Today's forecast probably will not include figures on the effect of North Sea oil on reducing Government borrowing.

The medium term outlook is affected significantly by the assumptions on real oil prices and the real price of oil, and about the country's underlying rate of growth.

The Treasury believes that growth will be very slow—between 1 and 1 per cent a year on average—over the next five years.

Economic Notebook, page 21

Pay moderation vital, CBI chief says

By Patricia Tisdall

Sir John Methven, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said yesterday that it was "absolutely crucial" to get pay expectation rates down. Companies at the moment were being "pushed by high settlements against a brick wall of high interest rates and something has to give", he told a meeting of the CBI Council.

The CBI had hoped that pay increases based on what each company could afford would follow a statutory incomes policy. The CBI is becoming alarmed by talk of a "going rate" of 17 per cent. It hopes that, in a reversal of last year's experience, there can be a reduction in the level of increases towards the end of the pay round since profitability has fallen in real terms to a record low level.

A survey of regional branches carried out in advance of yesterday's meeting shows that companies are preparing to shelve investment projects and are generally "battering down the hatches" in response to the lift in MLR. While they broadly support the Government's monetary policy they are looking for a reduction in interest rates by January or February.

Smaller firms were clearly the most vulnerable, particularly those just starting up in business. The Council accepted that big companies had an obligation not to "screw small firms into the ground" when making adjustments in credit or payment arrangements.

Industrialists are also concerned that any further strengthening in sterling exchange rates following the rise in interest levels together with high wage settlements will do further damage to export prospects for British goods.



Artist's impression of the 100 mph, 10 tonne payload Thermo-Skyship loading passengers and their baggage at a city centre Skyport.

Thermo-Skyships Ltd.

Issue of up to
2,560,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each
payable as to £1.25 per share on application.

Thermo-Skyships Ltd. launched a new Prospectus for £3.2 million on 19th November 1979, under which funds are sought from the public in conjunction with European Ferries Ltd. to finance the further development of Thermo-Skyships. For a copy of this Prospectus and an application form to purchase shares (minimum subscription £250), please complete the coupon below and send it to either of the following addresses.

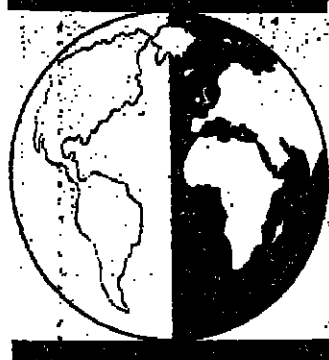
John Siddall & Son,
The Stock Exchange,
4 Norfolk Street,
Manchester M2 1DS.
tel: 061 832 2675

Parsons & Co.,
100 West Nile Street,
Glasgow G1 2QU.
tel: 041 332 8791

Applications for shares will only be accepted on the basis of the Prospectus. The list of applications for shares will open at 10 a.m. on 22nd November 1979 and will close at 3 p.m. on 7th December 1979.

To John Siddall & Son or Parsons & Co. Please send me a prospectus and application form for Thermo-Skyships Ltd. (block capitals please)

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
TOWN..... POST CODE.....



Unsecured aid for Chrysler refused

Mr John McGillicuddy, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said in Washington his institution "is not prepared at this time to commit additional sums to Chrysler on an unsecured basis."

In a statement to the Senate banking committee, Mr McGillicuddy said the United States banking system "is already at the table with its own \$1,500m (nearly £711m) of assistance to the Chrysler family of companies, all of which is outstanding and unpaid, essentially all of which was borrowed within the past seven months."

It is to qualify for a proposed that Chrysler must raise on its own \$1,500m in Federal loan guarantees. Mr Walker, chairman of Citicorp, also spoke out against the loan guarantees.

West's oil imports
Oil consumption in the seven major Western industrialized nations during the first eight months of this year was 1 per cent above that in the same period last year, and 1 per cent below forecast level, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. United States consumption was lower by 0.9 per cent. Consumption in Japan rose by 2.7 per cent in the first eight months, as did that in the major Western European countries.

Car output rises
France's output of cars in October totalled 369,611 vehicles, 14.3 per cent higher than in September and 3.5 per cent above October last year, the car manufacturers' association said in Paris.

Prices up in S Africa
South Africa's all-items consumer price index rose 0.49 per cent in October, giving a 14.24 per cent year on year increase, department of statistics figures show. This compares with a 1.2 per cent September rise and a 14.3 per cent increase in the 12 months to September.

Europe stalemate over extending measures to tackle steel crisis

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Nov 21

Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC industry commissioner, last night received the rebuttal when ministers from the nine member states failed to agree on his proposals to extend the anti-crisis plan for the European steel industry through 1980.

The discussion ended in stalemate around midnight, largely because of a conflict between the West German and Italian delegations. Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, strongly condemned the continuation of the anti-crisis plan on the grounds that the European industry had to adjust to changed competitive conditions and that a continuation of the European Commission scheme would hinder this adaptation.

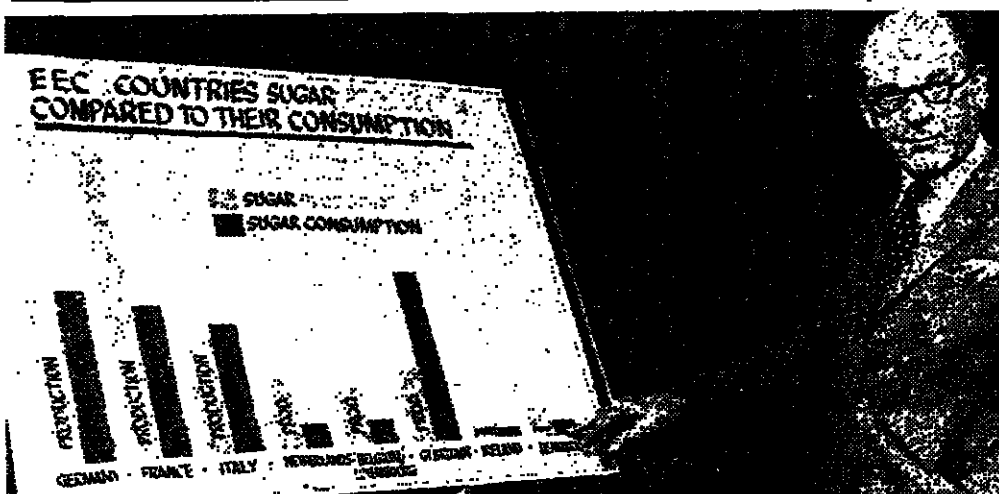
He made his approval of a watered down scheme conditional on the Italians dropping their resistance to a community code on state aids to the industry. In the event, the Italians refused to comply and the entire plan has been referred back to the commission.

The latest version of the Davignon plan envisaged a certain relaxation of the minimum price system by exporting "long" products such as reinforcing bars and merchant steel to certain countries to prevent their swamping the EEC markets with cheap steel and a large scale social plan facilitating early retirements, reduced working hours and a reduction of overtime to ease the problems of restructuring the industry. It is unclear how far last

night's stalemate represents brinkmanship on the part of some member states. To discussions over the Davignon plan last year followed a similar on-off pattern and there are grounds for arguing that Graf Lambsdorff's intervention could have been a ritual reaffirmation of his liberal free market principles for political consumption at home and to keep the German industry on its toes.

However, after a year in which steel production in the EEC has increased by 7.5 million tonnes, other European countries also seem to be in favour of the less rigorous plan than that proposed by Viscount Davignon. It was reported that a majority of member states were last night in favour of all minimum price rules being lifted.

The Commission's proposals for a "scrap and build" scheme to aid the Community shipbuilding industry met a similar fate. This concept provided Community finance to facilitate the scrapping of old and building of new merchant ships was referred to a group of experts for further study.



Mr John Beckett, chief executive of the British Sugar Corporation, cut would pose a threat to efforts at self-sufficiency.

Britain fights plan to cut sugar output

By Hugh Clayton

Government ministers have decided to oppose a plan by the EEC Commission to cut British sugar production quotas by 30 per cent. Senior officials at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, believe that the proposed cut would pose a serious threat to their efforts to increase self-sufficiency in food.

Executives of the British Sugar Corporation have met Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, to discuss other schemes for curbing an increasing EEC surplus. The surplus itself is now equal to more than

a quarter of the Community's annual demand. The Government holds a 24 per cent equity stake in the corporation, which processes all sugarbeet grown in Britain.

Mr John Beckett, chief executive of the corporation, said in London yesterday that he was "pretty confident, but not absolutely confident" that the Commission's plans would be rejected by Community farm ministers.

The Commission wanted to cut the total EEC sugar quota by only 10 per cent. "It looks as if the United Kingdom is being cut back to provide a

market for the excess production of Continental countries."

The corporation would insist that Britain should not be treated more harshly than other countries and that it should be allowed to meet half its annual sugar demand of 2.4 million tonnes from home supplies. "I would expect Peter Walker to put these policies as strongly as we shall," Mr Beckett said.

The corporation will have its case on a policy document produced by the Labour Government in 1975 which called for big increases in home production of sugar and dairy produce to reduce import costs.

US Treasury chief heads for Middle East talks

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, Nov 21

Mr C. William Miller, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, leaves for a series of oil and financial talks in the Middle East tomorrow, going first to Saudi Arabia, then to Abu Dhabi and Kuwait, returning next Wednesday via London.

Treasury officials stressed that the trip was arranged so that the Secretary has nothing whatever to do with the current United States-Iranian crisis.

However, questions directly arising from this new crisis, such as the official American freezing of foreign assets here and the use of the dollar in pricing oil, are bound to be high on the agenda of Mr Miller's discussions.

In London he will meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, for talks about the global economic outlook and international "situation", said a Treasury official.

Mr Miller's prime task will be to convince the Middle Eastern officials he meets of the need for great restraint on the part of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the scheduled oil pricing meeting in Venezuela next month. In past years United States Treasury chiefs have consistently failed to convince Opec of the need for price restraint.

This time it appears that American officials are fearful that an oil price rise may well plunge the global economy into a serious recession.

There are also fears of severe currency unrest. There is also concern about the United States balance of payments, as some estimates here suggest that present prices of oil imports cost next year might total \$67,000m (about £355m) against about \$58,000m this year.

Officials are confident that Opec, led by Saudi Arabia in this regard, will continue to price oil in American dollars and resist any suggestions that might be made to replace the dollar by some sort of basket of international currencies.

The last of Mr Miller's worries for this trip appears to be the danger of Opec members withdrawing funds deposited in the United States following President Carter's blocking of Iran official assets.

The Treasury has received explicit messages already from Saudi Arabia and other countries stressing understanding for the Iranian action and emphasising the need for a fund with draws as planned.

EEC urged to act on cheap fibres

By John Huxley

British textile leaders yesterday urged the European Commission to be rapid and firm in its formal negotiations with the United States over the damaging effects of American dual pricing policies for energy.

The British Textile Confederation said that serious damage already done to the industry necessitated negotiations starting immediately and reaching a satisfactory conclusion quickly. The confederation was commending on the European Council of Ministers' decision to hold formal discussions with the United States under the Gatt on energy pricing.

Dual pricing has been blamed for the large increase in imports of man-made fibres and products from the United States where feedstock and energy for manufacturers is provided at artificially low prices.

Imports of many man-made fibres and yarns from the United States in the third quarter of this year exceeded those for the whole of 1978, and import penetration has been increasing week by week.

Mr Ian MacArthur, director of the confederation, last night stressed the commission's agreement that the United States' action broke international trade rules, and welcomed the opening of formal negotiations.

But he was disappointed that it had taken so long for the textile industry's argument to be accepted by the EEC, despite support from the British Government. "We have pressed the Council of Ministers to take immediate countervailing action to prevent further damage to the United Kingdom industry, but it has insisted on further negotiations."

Mr MacArthur said the commission must now press ahead and take action, as promised by the Council of Ministers last April. Then, a commitment to act under Gatt if artificial pricing led to a threat of market disruption was given.

The confederation expects a conclusion to the bilateral negotiations, within weeks. This accords with the view of Sir Roy Denman, the Community External Affairs Director who spoke yesterday of finding a solution in "weeks, rather than months."

Mr MacArthur welcomed the council's decision to take immediate action against American man-made fibre imports, by imposing provisional anti-dumping duties. But this does not deal with the hard-core problem of dual pricing. That is the central issue on which we demand and expect rapid and effective action.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rolls-Royce: no need for 'further bureaucratic layer' of NEB

From Mr Michael Grylls, MP for North West Surrey (Conservative)

Sir, I refer to Hugh Stephenson's article on the relationship between Rolls-Royce and the National Enterprise Board (November 20).

He is very persuasive when he says: "The lame ducks like Rolls-Royce were given to the NEB because it was thought that a body like the NEB had the expertise to do a better job of monitoring performance than civil servants."

However, the facts are that during the four years that Rolls-Royce has been under the NEB's wing the NEB has done little or nothing to monitor the performance of Rolls-Royce. In fact, pre-tax profits of Rolls-Royce fell from £20.3m in 1977 to £11.7m in 1978. Significantly, the NEB's report on Rolls-Royce, published as a Blue Book in January 1979, is in its opening paragraph: "The company had its best year ever in terms of sales, signing deals which could be worth more than £2,000m."

However, distinguished part-time members of the NEB are, they are only part-time. They are busy men with important companies to run. They cannot be expected to get down to overseeing the activities of the Board of Directors of Rolls-Royce.

Surely it is logical that if a company has an effective Board of Directors it has no need of a further bureaucratic layer to oversee its activities. It should be sufficient for the board to be responsible to the shareholders who, in the end, have the right to sack the board if it fails in its task. The same should apply with Rolls-Royce, in their case the Secretary of State for Industry is the sole shareholder.

In the case of Rolls-Royce the company has needed many millions of pounds from the taxpayer. The fact that the NEB lies between Rolls-Royce and Parliament means that MPs have not been able to monitor the taxpayers' money going into the company.

When, in 1976, the Labour Government transferred Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the Secretary of State to the NEB, I forecast that this would lead to a complete transfer of the long chain of command. This has proved to be the case, as the recent public exchanges between Sir Kenneth Keith and Sir Leslie Murphy have demonstrated.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL GRYLLS,
Vice-Chairman, Conservative Industry Committee,
House of Commons,
London, SW1A 0AA.
November 20

Although Rolls-Royce has been highly successful in its marketing of its aeroengines, it has been less successful in its business and perhaps more important in its financial control.

It is surely better for the Secretary of State to take back the Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the NEB, to strengthen the board and to ensure that they, in turn, strengthen the financial and commercial control of the company.

Why not return some or a of the NEB's holding in Rolls-Royce to the market in accordance with the original 1971 plan? No doubt there will be a need for launch aid for new engines, but fun for this can be provided under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972.

Current profitability of Rolls-Royce is not adequate, but it would be possible to arrange an offer for sale management produced credible forecasts of future cash flow and profits and if the Government want to launch new products, it should be able to do so.

Yours faithfully,
B. E. CAULTON,
"Willow Brook",
Hedge Lane,
Witley,
Surrey, GU24 0AA.
November 20

High price of ignoring technology

From Mr E. L. Lombay

Sir, It is obvious that installation of new machinery, while allowing 300 men to do the work previously needing 1,000, will lose 700 men their jobs. It is equally obvious that failure to install such modern equipment will make the laggards uncompetitive, and eventually all those and jobs will be lost, and labour conditions further at play for the buyers, seller administrators, &c, related that work. The present plight of the British motor industry illustrates this truth.

Should factories demonstrate to be needed if we went back gathering the wheat harvest by hand scything, or product electricity by putting men treadmills, we could probably find jobs for all our unemployed men, but who would be British bread or British electricity at the prices we would have to charge?

If people cannot see beyond next week's wage as far as the next year's demand, then the should have been in a rural industry, their survival, drag all into poverty, and just themselves.

Yours &c,
E. L. LOMBAY,
Director, New Romney, Kent.

Yours faithfully,
LOCKWOOD,
Chairman,
Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House,
1, Grosvenor Gardens,
Manchester M3 9HM.
November 20

Equal opportunities body and job protection

From Baroness Lockwood,
Chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission

Sir, In his letter of November 16, Mr Seabright, chairman of MFI Furniture Centres, criticises the involvement of the Equal Opportunities Commission in an unsuccessful claim against his company under the Sex Discrimination Act brought by an applicant for a post at a new store. His letter demonstrates a misunderstanding about the commission's role in this case, and generally. The commission is not required to act as a filter for industrial tribunals and courts and does not presume to do so.

Contrary to Mr Seabright's understanding, in the case in question, the commission did not advise the complainant to submit a claim under the Sex Discrimination Act, nor did it advise him to proceed with his claim. In accordance with the commission's statutory duty to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of sex, it advised the complainant on the law, his legal rights and the statutory questionnaire procedure.

For the purposes of judging the commission's involvement, Mr Seabright should consider to be the relevant facts, but he can have no complete knowledge of the information given to the commission by the complainant and a third party.

The commission, for example, was informed of a potential witness to the commission's allegations, and there had been originally five vacancies for stock controllers. In the circumstances, there could be no possible justification for the commission informing the complainant that he had no right to his belief that he might have a claim, as Mr Seabright would seem to infer.

The commission is concerned that neither complainant or respondent should be put to unnecessary expense. However, when both parties are firm in their belief in the merits of their own positions and there is no scope for conciliation, then judicial process is the final solution. In this case, the commission cannot and will not intervene.

Yours faithfully,
LOCKWOOD,
Chairman,
Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House,
1, Grosvenor Gardens,
Manchester M3 9HM.
November 20

important companies to run. They cannot be expected to get down to overseeing the activities of the Board of Directors of Rolls-Royce.

Surely it is logical that if a company has an effective Board of Directors it has no need of a further bureaucratic layer to oversee its activities. It should be sufficient for the board to be responsible to the shareholders who, in the end, have the right to sack the board if it fails in its task. The same should apply with Rolls-Royce, in their case the Secretary of State for Industry is the sole shareholder.

In the case of Rolls-Royce the company has needed many millions of pounds from the taxpayer. The fact that the NEB lies between Rolls-Royce and Parliament means that MPs have not been able to monitor the taxpayers' money going into the company.

When, in 1976, the Labour Government transferred Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the Secretary of State to the NEB, I forecast that this would lead to a complete transfer of the long chain of command. This has proved to be the case, as the recent public exchanges between Sir Kenneth Keith and Sir Leslie Murphy have demonstrated.

However, distinguished part-time members of the NEB are, they are only part-time. They are busy men with important companies to run. They cannot be expected to get down to overseeing the activities of the Board of Directors of Rolls-Royce.

Surely it is logical that if a company has an effective Board of Directors it has no need of a further bureaucratic layer to oversee its activities. It should be sufficient for the board to be responsible to the shareholders who, in the end, have the right to sack the board if it fails in its task. The same should apply with Rolls-Royce, in their case the Secretary of State for Industry is the sole shareholder.

In the case of Rolls-Royce the company has needed many millions of pounds from the taxpayer. The fact that the NEB lies between Rolls-Royce and Parliament means that MPs have not been able to monitor the taxpayers' money going into the company.

When, in 1976, the Labour Government transferred Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the Secretary of State to the NEB, I forecast that this would lead to a complete transfer of the long chain of command. This has proved to be the case, as the recent public exchanges between Sir Kenneth Keith and Sir Leslie Murphy have demonstrated.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL GRYLLS,
Vice-Chairman, Conservative Industry Committee,
House of Commons,
London, SW1A 0AA.
November 20

Although Rolls-Royce has been highly successful in its marketing of its aeroengines, it has been less successful in its business and perhaps more important in its financial control.

It is surely better for the Secretary of State to take back the Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the NEB, to strengthen the board and to ensure that they, in turn, strengthen the financial and commercial control of the company.

Why not return some or a of the NEB's holding in Rolls-Royce to the market in accordance with the original 1971 plan? No doubt there will be a need for launch aid for new engines, but fun for this can be provided under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972.

Current profitability of Rolls-Royce is not adequate, but it would be possible to arrange an offer for sale management produced credible forecasts of future cash flow and profits and if the Government want to launch new products, it should be able to do so.

Yours faithfully,
B. E. CAULTON,
"Willow Brook",
Hedge Lane,
Witley,
Surrey, GU24 0AA.
November 20

High price of ignoring technology

From Mr E. L. Lombay

Sir, It is obvious that installation of new machinery, while allowing 300 men to do the work previously needing 1,000, will lose 700 men their jobs. It is equally obvious that failure to install such modern equipment will make the laggards uncompetitive, and eventually all those and jobs will be lost, and labour conditions further at play for the buyers, seller administrators, &c, related that work. The present plight of the British motor industry illustrates this truth.

Should factories demonstrate to be needed if we went back gathering the wheat harvest by hand scything, or product electricity by putting men treadmills, we could probably find jobs for all our unemployed men, but who would be British bread or British electricity at the prices we would have to charge?

If people cannot see beyond next week's wage as far as the next year's demand, then the should have been in a rural industry, their survival, drag all into poverty, and just themselves.

Yours &c,
E. L. LOMBAY,
Director, New Romney, Kent.

Yours faithfully,
LOCKWOOD,
Chairman,
Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House,
1, Grosvenor Gardens,
Manchester M3 9HM.
November 20

Equal opportunities body and job protection

From Baroness Lockwood,
Chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission

Sir, In his letter of November 16, Mr Seabright, chairman of MFI Furniture Centres, criticises the involvement of the Equal Opportunities Commission in an unsuccessful claim against his company under the Sex Discrimination Act brought by an applicant for a post at a new store. His letter demonstrates a misunderstanding about the commission's role in this case, and generally. The commission is not required to act as a filter for industrial tribunals and courts and does not presume to do so.

Contrary to Mr Seabright's understanding, in the case in question, the commission did not advise the complainant to submit a claim under the Sex Discrimination Act, nor did it advise him to proceed with his claim. In accordance with the commission's statutory duty to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of sex, it advised the complainant on the law, his legal rights and the statutory questionnaire procedure.

For the purposes of judging the commission's involvement, Mr Seabright should consider to be the relevant facts, but he can have no complete knowledge of the information given to the commission by the complainant and a third party.

The commission, for example, was informed of a potential witness to the commission's allegations, and there had been originally five vacancies for stock controllers. In the circumstances, there could be no possible justification for the commission informing the complainant that he had no right to his belief that he might have a claim, as Mr Seabright would seem to infer.

The commission is concerned that neither complainant or respondent should be put to unnecessary expense. However, when both parties are firm in their belief in the merits of their own positions and there is no scope for conciliation, then judicial process is the final solution. In this case, the commission cannot and will not intervene.

Yours faithfully,
LOCKWOOD,
Chairman,
Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House,
1, Grosvenor Gardens,
Manchester M3 9HM.
November 20

important companies to run. They cannot be expected to get down to overseeing the activities of the Board of Directors of Rolls-Royce.

Surely it is logical that if a company has an effective Board of Directors it has no need of a further bureaucratic layer to oversee its activities. It should be sufficient for the board to be responsible to the shareholders who, in the end, have the right to sack the board if it fails in its task. The same should apply with Rolls-Royce, in their case the Secretary of State for Industry is the sole shareholder.

In the case of Rolls-Royce the company has needed many millions of pounds from the taxpayer. The fact that the NEB lies between Rolls-Royce and Parliament means that MPs have not been able to monitor the taxpayers' money going into the company.

When, in 1976, the Labour Government transferred Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the Secretary of State to the NEB, I forecast that this would lead to a complete transfer of the long chain of command. This has proved to be the case, as the recent public exchanges between Sir Kenneth Keith and Sir Leslie Murphy have demonstrated.

However, distinguished part-time members of the NEB are, they are only part-time. They are busy men with important companies to run. They cannot be expected to get down to overseeing the activities of the Board of Directors of Rolls-Royce.

Surely it is logical that if a company has an effective Board of Directors it has no need of a further bureaucratic layer to oversee its activities. It should be sufficient for the board to be responsible to the shareholders who, in the end, have the right to sack the board if it fails in its task. The same should apply with Rolls-Royce, in their case the Secretary of State for Industry is the sole shareholder.

In the case of Rolls-Royce the company has needed many millions of pounds from the taxpayer. The fact that the NEB lies between Rolls-Royce and Parliament means that MPs have not been able to monitor the taxpayers' money going into the company.

When, in 1976, the Labour Government transferred Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the Secretary of State to the NEB, I forecast that this would lead to a complete transfer of the long chain of command. This has proved to be the case, as the recent public exchanges between Sir Kenneth Keith and Sir Leslie Murphy have demonstrated.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL GRYLLS,
Vice-Chairman, Conservative Industry Committee,
House of Commons,
London, SW1A 0AA.
November 20

Although Rolls-Royce has been highly successful in its marketing of its aeroengines, it has been less successful in its business and perhaps more important in its financial control.

It is surely better for the Secretary of State to take back the Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the NEB, to strengthen the board and to ensure that they, in turn, strengthen the financial and commercial control of the company.

Why not return some or a of the NEB's holding in Rolls-Royce to the market in accordance with the original 1971 plan? No doubt there will be a need for launch aid for new engines, but fun for this can be provided under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972.

Current profitability of Rolls-Royce is not adequate, but it would be possible to arrange an offer for sale management produced credible forecasts of future cash flow and profits and if the Government want to launch new products, it should be able to do so.

Yours faithfully,
B. E. CAULTON,
"Willow Brook",
Hedge Lane,
Witley,
Surrey, GU24 0AA.
November 20

High price of ignoring technology

From Mr E. L. Lombay

Sir, It is obvious that installation of new machinery, while allowing 300 men to do the work previously needing 1,000, will lose 700 men their jobs. It is equally obvious that failure to install such modern equipment will make the laggards uncompetitive, and eventually all those and jobs will be lost, and labour conditions further at play for the buyers, seller administrators, &c, related that work. The present plight of the British motor industry illustrates this truth.

Should factories demonstrate to be needed if we went back gathering the wheat harvest by hand scything, or product electricity by putting men treadmills, we could probably find jobs for all our unemployed men, but who would be British bread or British electricity at the prices we would have to charge?

If people cannot see beyond next week's wage as far as the next year's demand, then the should have been in a rural industry, their survival, drag all into poverty, and just themselves.

Yours &c,
E. L. LOMBAY,
Director, New Romney, Kent.

Yours faithfully,
LOCKWOOD,
Chairman,
Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House,
1, Grosvenor Gardens,
Manchester M3 9HM.
November 20

Equal opportunities body and job protection

From Baroness Lockwood,
Chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission

Sir, In his letter of November 16, Mr Seabright, chairman of MFI Furniture Centres, criticises the involvement of the Equal Opportunities Commission in an unsuccessful claim against his company under the Sex Discrimination Act brought by an applicant for a post at a new store. His letter demonstrates a misunderstanding about the commission's role in this case, and generally. The commission is not required to act as a filter for industrial tribunals and courts and does not presume to do so.

Contrary to Mr Seabright's understanding, in the case in question, the commission did not advise the complainant to submit a claim under the Sex Discrimination Act, nor did it advise him to proceed with his claim. In accordance with the commission's statutory duty to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of sex, it advised the complainant on the law, his legal rights and the statutory questionnaire procedure.

For the purposes of judging the commission's involvement, Mr Seabright should consider to be the relevant facts, but he can have no complete knowledge of the information given to the commission by the complainant and a third party.

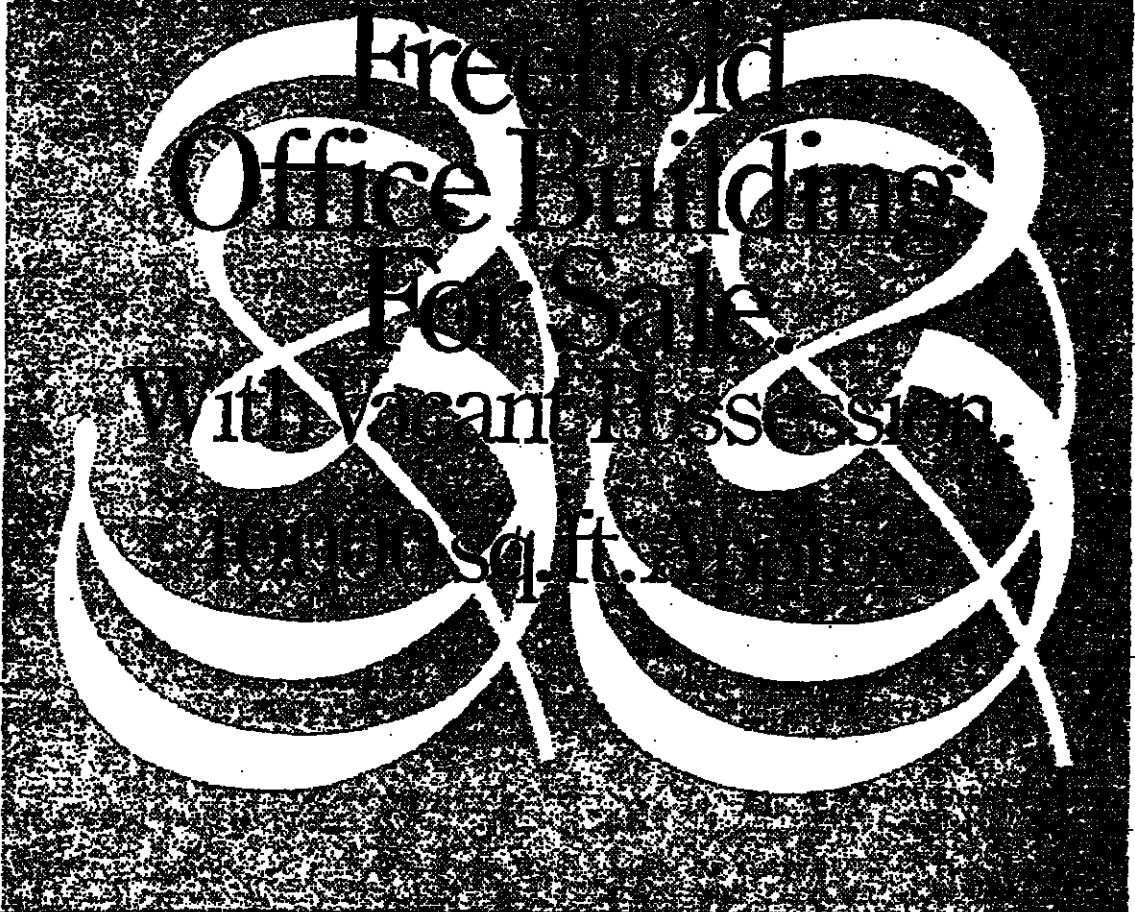
The commission, for example, was informed of a potential witness to the commission's allegations, and there had been originally five vacancies for stock controllers. In the circumstances, there could be no possible justification for the commission informing the complainant that he had no right to his belief that he might have a claim, as Mr Seabright would seem to infer.

The commission is concerned that neither complainant or respondent should be put to unnecessary expense. However, when both parties are firm in their belief in the merits of their own positions and there is no scope for conciliation, then judicial process is the final solution. In this case, the commission cannot and will not intervene.

Yours faithfully,
LOCKWOOD,
Chairman,
Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House,
1, Grosvenor Gardens,
Manchester M3 9HM.
November 20

By Order of
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

33 Lombard St, EC3



Sole Agents:

Jones Lang Wootton
Chartered Surveyors
33 King Street London EC2V 8EE 01-606 4060

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Competition and the building societies

h the gilt-edged market wobbling the way over the last two days, it now seems as if the new short-medium stock, 15 per cent, is not going to attract a bad thing from the authorities' point: a frothy market and downward pressure on short-term yields is probably the last thing they want to see at the moment.

That said, the running yield of 15.2 per cent on the new stock and the new higher rates to be phased in on National Savings serve to emphasize that the competition is proving fairly tough for the building societies, even if they do announce today a 1.5 per cent rise in the investment rate to a 15.5 per cent equivalent of 15 per cent—10.5 per cent net.

It does not, however, appear to add up to a threat of a cutback in home loans, at least in nominal terms. Instead it probably means that lending will have to run at the present rate of £750m a month a few months longer, rather than rising more ambitiously monthly target as many societies had originally been hoping. The real problem for the societies at the moment is going to be in estimating the rising rate of inflow over the next few years. The figures are undoubtedly going to be significantly affected by the new National Savings rates and the spending of rebates that swelled the October 1979.

It beyond the February introduction of new National Savings certificates, it may be that the interest rate cycle will in case be moving in the societies' favour more.

mainly, they will be under considerable pressure to bring their rates down as rapidly as they are now putting them up. But following the lead of the banks, the societies' side of the hill always tends to improve societies' competitive edge.



Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, waiting questions to pay off.

also showed yesterday, Tesco is being d by the buoyancy of consumer spending food which other retailers are not enjoying. VAT rose a quarter to 12.5 per cent, a gain which was straight to the bottom line. In the last year, Tesco's sales have declined in real terms, as a result of the closure of smaller stores. But sales may have improved gross margins but increased costs involved in the improvements have meant only a small rise in margins to 2.64 per cent net level, a far worse performance than Sainsbury's for instance, resulting in a 1.5 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £17.3m. Sainsbury's operation in Ireland is proving a loss on profits—a £340,000 loss in the

first half and with higher financing costs still more in the second, although that has to be seen in the context of a sharp rise in the net asset value of the group.

For the second half, net margins are not expected to improve while financing costs, both from the Carriers acquisition and the refurbishing programme, will result in an interest outflow of perhaps £1m. In spite of the sluggishness of non-food lines at present and the uncertainty over VAT, Tesco looks like making about £45m this year against £37.6m for a prospective p/e ratio of 10 at 33p a share, the interim dividend up by more than a quarter to 1.43p a share gross the yield is at least looking more enticing.

Burton Group

Enfranchisement and recovery

Keeping the promise it made under pressure from the institutional investors in the dark days of 1977, Burton is giving the vote to its "A" shareholders, compensating ordinary shareholders (who hold just over 10 per cent of the combined capital) on a one-for-seven basis, terms that err on the generous side when compared with those obtained by ordinary holders in say Rank and Thorn.

The business of compensating shareholders in these circumstances though remains an unscientific one—but it is a fading issue now anyway with a handful of major companies (Gestetner, Decca and Savoy being notable cases) continuing to carry non-voting capital.

Burton's decision immediately gave rise to loose gossip that there will be a bid for the company once enfranchisement takes place in the New Year. That hardly seems probable: Burton's final results yesterday, fuelled by the new management's successful and radical reorganization, are better than expected; the dividend at 14.28p gross is over 100 per cent higher and Burton with more reorganization steam to come looks well placed to weather the storms which lie ahead for retailers. What is more assets are well over 550p a share, against a consolidated share price of around 228p.

Nevertheless, it may be unwise to expect anything more than a modest pace from 1979-80. Both men's and women's fashion retailing is bound to tail-off after Christmas; Burton will miss temporary employment subsidies on its manufacturing side and will have to contend with the rationalization of the new Dorothy Perkins acquisition, albeit that a contribution is promised in the current period. Burton's yield is now some 6.4 per cent and its shares are selling at around six times earnings. There is nothing special about that, but the shares have come down by about 18 per cent over the past six weeks and could now be bought on the view that this is a tightly-managed retailer which should rank among the leaders in two or three years time.

Wedgwood

Borrowings have increased

Against a backdrop of sky-high interest rates, a weak dollar and intensifying competition, Wedgwood's half-year profits fall of almost a third to £2.6m, could be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances. The stock market saw it that way and the shares gained 9p to 77p yesterday.

A sales rise of 9 per cent to £43.9m masks a volume drop of 4 per cent, but Wedgwood has clearly made some headway in edging prices up to offset sterling's strength without meeting too much resistance overseas. In the second half a Californian acquisition, Francisco Ceramics, should start contributing, but so too will the rise in interest rates. In a year in which borrowings have jumped 50 per cent to £26m, taking gearing up from 40 to 60 per cent as a result of acquisitions, Wedgwood has every reason to hope that interest rates are now at their peak.

For the full year profits are unlikely to be much over £5m, against last year's £8.5m, while the shares offering a p/e ratio of under 8 and a yield of 7.7 per cent assuming a maintained payment are unlikely to attract buyers.

Economic notebook

A world of make-believe

Treasury ministers have got themselves into a terrific tangle over the latest set of short-term economic forecasts which are due to be published today.

Right up until the last minute they have been agonizing over how they can find some form of words to dissociate themselves from the projections which have to be published at least twice a year under the terms of the Industrial Act.

Yet at the same time as they have been finding words to dissociate themselves from the projections which have to be published at least twice a year under the terms of the Industrial Act.

All of this shows a strange mixture of misgiving about the outside world and insensitivity to the professional judgments of their advisers. But what is very odd about the Government's action is not that it wants to rig the forecast but the way in which it wants to rig it.

For the basic objection to the figures which the Treasury produced was that they were too optimistic. Yet pessimism is exactly what the Government ought to be spreading if they want their policy to work.

For we are now well into a pay round showing "all the characteristics of certified madness", according to Sir John Methven of the C.I. The going rate has settled down remarkably quickly between 15 and 20 per cent and the best estimate we can make of pay over the next year is that it will grow nearer the upper end of that range rather than the bottom.

That increase in earnings is an irresistible force which will run head into the monetary policy which will limit growth in the money supply to less than 11 per cent. That is a clear recipe for recession. Indeed, recognition of this fact is seen by the Government as the one thing which can prevent it coming about.

The argument is that at some level the forces of the market place will force down the increase in wages to a level which is consistent with the money supply target. That could happen, but the long and painful process of higher unemployment being experienced and causing workers to accept lower settlements in order to protect their jobs.

There are many objections which can be made to the Government's policy. But no one could reasonably deny that at some level of unemployment it would actually happen.

'Pessimism is exactly what the Government ought to be spreading'

Just what level of unemployment that is remains. It is certain that at present rates of unemployment, inflationary pressure remains strong. If the Government were to pursue its policy for a long period of time we would have the opportunity to see at what stage in the climb of unemployment wage settlements started moderating.

That would be a perfectly understandable thing. But it is not the hard road which Treasury ministers seem to have convinced themselves they are following.

They seem to believe that if only people recognize that the monetary target will be held, then people will see that it is foolish to price themselves out of jobs in the future.

In other words, it is not the reality of unemployment which will reduce wage settlements but the realization that a trade-off in the future exists. Even if that recognition is there it is very difficult for employers and unions to convert this into changes in the behaviour of individual union groups.

That is a general problem whenever we do not have an incomes policy and the problem which exists if we do have an incomes policy are so obvious as to discourage anyone from trying to get one.

But if the threat of future punishment is to mean anything, two conditions have to be met. The potential victim has to realize first that the punishment will hurt and secondly has to believe that it really will be inflicted. Both of these conditions have been gravely jeopardized by Treasury ministers wanting the forecasts to produce less gloomy figures.

[So desperate were ministers for a little light in place of the Treasury forecasts that they first turned to the Bank of England for alternative figures. When these turned out to be only a little more encouraging, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Minister of Finance, produced a forecast of his own on the "back of an envelope" which he promised to compare with the official version in a year's time. It will be interesting to see what figures are published to let the rest of us make the comparison.]

'At present rates of unemployment inflationary pressure remains strong'

For trying to get more optimistic estimates of output does double damage. How are we to understand the gravity of the situation if even the Government tries to conceal it from us? And is it not damaging to the credibility of the Government's claim that it is prepared to face the reality of severe unemployment—if that is what it takes to defeat inflation—if it tries to even from the forecast that it is going to happen.

It is, of course, understandable that ministers should be worried about publishing a forecast which assumed that wages would grow very rapidly and there is a temptation to tell the forecasters to assume what one would like to happen on pay.

But there is an easy way round that, which is to publish more than one forecast using different pay assumptions. This would ram home the link between wage settlements and unemployment which the present policy implies. It would mean one forecast admitting that while the present climate of "madness" continues, the Government sees a recession next year not simply as inevitable but as the only sure weapon it has left to curb pay inflation.

The Government ought not to try to suggest this afternoon that it does not believe the gloomy forecast which it has been forced to produce. It ought to be saying that it does believe it and that we should all believe it too. For only in that way can it be prevented from coming true.

David Blake



Sir Kenneth Keith: a formidable tactician.

Sir Keith Joseph: laissez faire fundamentalist.

Sir Leslie Murphy: diplomatic but tough.

Sir Keith opens Pandora's box

Can the Industry Department provide the kind of strategic control that Rolls-Royce needs? Peter Hill and Malcolm Brown examine the issues

The three knights at the centre of the Government's first industrial policy crisis are determined men.

Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls-Royce, has never hidden his distaste of the National Enterprise Board. Sir Leslie Murphy, the board's former chairman, while more diplomatic, is every bit as tough and has been very critical of the manner in which Rolls-Royce has been conducting its affairs.

The third knight, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is a laissez faire fundamentalist who has little time for bureaucratic interference in the affairs of free enterprise.

It will surprise no one who has observed the three in action that when Sir Leslie and Sir Keith fell out (and Sir Keith Joseph instead of holding the ring showed favour to one of the participants) something, or someone, would have to give. Sir Leslie was the one who lost and he and his board have carried out their threat to resign an issue.

The origins of the dispute predate by a long period the appointment of the merchant banker Sir Leslie Murphy to the NEB chair. Sir Kenneth, whose relations with Sir Leslie's predecessor Lord Ryder were bitter, made it clear early in the board's life that he believed that the aero-engine company should be freed from the shackles of the NEB.

Relations were so bad that in the early months of 1976 the then Industry Secretary, Mr Eric Varley, was called in and helped the two parties to draw up a so-called "Memorandum of Understanding". This document laid down general principles for the relationship between the board and Rolls-Royce. In two key sections it stated:

"The NEB has no intention of usurping the responsibilities of the board of RR71 or of interfering in the day-to-day management of RR71. It continued that in exercising its responsibilities the board's prime concern will be to see that the Board of Rolls-Royce is able to produce its goods efficiently and successfully, since the performance of Rolls-Royce 71 will have a major effect on the NEB's total performance."

More crucially, the memorandum went on to say that on all major issues affecting the strategy, plans and perfor-

mance of the company and the NEB's responsibility for securing the efficient management of Rolls-Royce, the company would deal with the NEB. It will also be open to the chairman of Rolls-Royce 71 at any time to seek a meeting with a minister, provided that the chairman of the NEB is consulted beforehand and has the opportunity to attend if he wishes."

It is this memorandum of understanding that Sir Kenneth has now successfully circumvented by bypassing the NEB and by going direct to ministers.

So the Keith initiative to remove Rolls-Royce from NEB surveillance has been a long time in the making. But if it emerged in its full blown form only at the beginning of this month, this followed Sir Leslie Murphy's tough warning to Rolls-Royce at the NEB's half-year results press conference when he said that the company could not go on shrinking that "it can always hold out its hand and get more money from the public."

The company's profitability record, he said, was "unsatisfactory". The NEB took the view that a change of emphasis was needed so that the company could take full commercial advantage of its market position by making sufficient profits on its sales to sustain its business in the future.

While chairman of Rolls-Royce, Sir Kenneth has managed to boost worldwide sales of the company's aero-engines, including the Dash 535 to Boeing for its new 757 airliner. But, although on paper the order book looks impressive, the high development costs and the prices at which some of the orders have been agreed would appear far from satisfactory.

Rolls-Royce has a financial duty laid down by the Labour Government in April this year, which requires it to secure by 1981 a rate of return of 10 per cent on capital employed and a progressive increase thereafter.

In the years to 1981 the board must "maintain progress towards the 10 per cent objective."

But in May this year the NEB noted in its annual report that because of the heavy cost of developing new engines it was unlikely that there would be an increase in profitability before the end of the next five-year period.

In 1977 Rolls-Royce made, on a turnover of £704m, a pre-tax profit of £204m. Last year turnover increased to £763m, but profits before tax slumped to just under £12m.

On the most optimistic assumption it now seems that an acceptable level of profitability will not be achieved before the mid-1980s.

This is the company which the Industry Secretary has now decided to take directly under the wing of his department, with all that entails, including the provision of several hundred million pounds to cover its needs over the next five years.

Although the present Government has political misgivings about the NEB, the fact remains that the board has carried out its monitoring function well. There is no prime face evidence which suggests that the Industry Secretary and his senior mandarins can do a better job.

This raises the question: has Sir Keith Joseph been out-maneuvred by Sir Kenneth Keith?

The Rolls-Royce chairman, a shrewd, formidable and accomplished tactician in the Whitehall corridors, has clearly demonstrated the strategic importance of Rolls-Royce to the economy in the highly competitive international field in which it operates. He has also managed to dispense with what he has dismissively described as a "Bureaucratic contraceptive."

Can Sir Keith and the department provide the kind of strategic control which the NEB was at least attempting to give to Rolls-Royce—and which is demonstrably necessary?

Having given Sir Kenneth his successor—Sir Kenneth is to retire next year—a direct line to the department and the minister's own office, will Sir Keith be able to steer Rolls-Royce's blandishments when the company shortly comes knocking on the door looking for funds?

The events of the past few weeks, and Sir Keith's apparent inability to see that the NEB was a necessary component in the Rolls-Royce equation, must make that very doubtful.

Business Diary: NEB's baby • Borrie's shopping list

Keith Joseph reached into Industry Secretary's hat and, very presto, pulled a brand-new, true-National Enterprise Board. And how ironic, methinks, that the first holder of this first chair should be an import. Dr Hugh Murray (right)—senior lecturer in marketing at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

But academics, it is supposed, might argue that Professor Murray is more of a re-export, in that he was formerly lecturer in marketing in the London Graduate School of Business Studies.

Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of the Government's Office of Fair Trading, says that he is full of ideas or, at least, of anti-competitive practices when his powers are strengthened by the Competition Bill now going through Parliament. It looks, too, as if he may yet be as strapped for manpower in getting the detective work done as seemed likely at one time, John Norr, the Trade Secretary, reckoned that the dismantling of the Price Commission would save £7.5m this year, but that only £1.75 would be needed to bump up the Borrie staff and that of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Borrie is recruiting some specialists and the present staff of 360 may rise to 400. He is not saying who he will pick on for investigation first, but there has been some talk of the golden oldies of the old Price Commission. The brewers, I am told, are peering uneasily into their beer.

How nice that the Midland Bank Group should fork out for a new chair at the City University—that of Export Management. And how ironic, methinks, that the first holder of this first chair should be an import. Dr Hugh Murray (right)—senior lecturer in marketing at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

But academics, it is supposed, might argue that Professor Murray is more of a re-export, in that he was formerly lecturer in marketing in the London Graduate School of Business Studies.

The latest attempt to set up a London science centre, a Tom Thumb meeting place and headquarters for penurious learned societies, is under way. This time it is the turn of Lord (Hon. Irish) and lately director of the Committee of Directors of Research Associations.

Lord Shannon has for six years pursued the idea which would come under the wing of an embryo Foundation for Science and Technology. He had a former convent in North Kensington lined up earlier this year but got zapped. Now he has found a 10,000 sq ft four-storey building in Biddenden Street, off Oxford Street, which he reckons is large enough to at least get the science centre project off the ground. There is the inevitable snag—the Earl needs £1m so he can pick up the lease from the Duke of Westminster and start converting the place—as he is on the cage. Industrialists, you have been warned.

"O Wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see it." It was frae many a blunder free us, And foolish notion." So wrote Robert Burns in his "To a Louse" and left me wondering yesterday if there was an equivalent sentiment in a German poem.

It contains a spirited piece by Ernie Jörn Kruschmidt, an official of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce. Writing from his office in Germany he laments the fact that so few Germans want to work abroad, particularly for the smaller companies. "Is it not conceivable?" he asks, "that British knowhow be brought into Germany, business abroad—perhaps someone would take offence that an Englishman should sell German products in India, but in many instances that has already brought success." Elsewhere in the same issue, Robert Lux, the head of the Anglo-German operation, Ford of Europe, says: "The British are more spontaneous and creative. They work with greater success in new, uncertain situations. They are particularly good improvisers. The Germans are more precise and more conscientious. An excellent combination."

While the Building Societies Association's right hand is busy increasing the mortgage interest rate to 12 per cent, the left hand is being bitten to the quick in nervous anticipation of just what the new mortgage interest rate, widely assumed to be 15 per cent from January 1, will mean to its budget.

For like many a young couple, the Building Societies Association finds itself in the unenviable position of just having acquired a somewhat large mortgage—£1.6m to be exact—from the Nationwide Building Society.

The omens, in fact, have been inauspicious from the start. When the lease on the BSA's second building in Mount Street expired, a single premises was sought and the BSA had to be content with 34 Park Street, just up the road from headquarters at number 14.

The Society of Pensions Consultants scored a hat-trick with their biennial dinner this week. For the third time in a row the consultants "lost" their guest speaker. At the two previous dinners, the losers were those of the late Brian O'Malley MP, who could not get a "pass" in the Commons for voting that night and the former Social Services Secretary, David Ennals who had to go into hospital (public words, of course). This week, Ennals did look in at the dinner but before speech-time the Minister had to double back to the House.

Ross Davies

Braby Leslie Ltd

Engineers

INTERIM STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1979

	Half-year ended 30th September 1979	1978	Year ended 31st March 1979
	£000	£000	£000
Turnover	14,553	15,094	31,630
NET PROFIT before taxation	440	1,041	2,091
Taxation (note 1)	(159)	(430)	(512)
NET PROFIT after taxation and before extraordinary items	281	611	1,579
Extraordinary items	—	—	323
	281	611	1,902
Earnings per Ordinary Share (note 2)	2.8p	6.0p	15.6p
Net tangible assets per Ordinary Share	89.2p	78.5p	88.4p

NOTES:

1.—No provision has been made for deferred taxation where there is reasonable probability that it will not crystallise in the foreseeable future.

2.—The earnings and net tangible assets per Ordinary Share have been based on 10,101,380 shares.

In his Interim Statement to shareholders, the Chairman, Mr. John Chandler, makes the following points:

● An Interim Dividend of 2p (gross 2.851p) per share for the year ending 31st March 1980 will be paid on 11th January 1980. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Board hopes to recommend a final dividend for the year of 3.008p net per share, which would maintain the total net dividend paid for the year 1978/79.

● Shareholders were warned at the Annual General Meeting that results for the first six months of the current financial year were likely to fall short of those for the corresponding period of the previous year. The results have also been seriously affected by the engineering strike, which involved more than 70 per cent of the labour force.

● Auto Diesels continued to suffer from a reduced demand caused by the closure of important overseas markets and the strength of sterling. Orders received have improved considerably, but full recovery to recent profit levels cannot be achieved until such overseas markets become more stable.

● Briggs' activity continued at a low level. Incoming orders improved, but the disastrous effects of the engineering strike frustrated the efforts of the new management. Briggs' made a loss for the period, as did Braby Bristol, which was hit by similar conditions.

● Braby Liverpool, manufacturers of steel drums, continued its excellent progress, and most of the other manufacturing subsidiaries had satisfactory results.

● George Leslie Limited, the specialist civil engineering subsidiary in Scotland, had an excellent half-year.

● The dislocation of component supplies caused by the engineering strike has continued, but provided there is no further disruption during the remainder of the financial year, the Board expects trading conditions for the Group as a whole to improve significantly during the second half-year.

THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LIMITED

INTERIM REVENUE STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

	Six Months to 30.9.79	Six Months to 30.9.78	Year Ended 31.3.79
Gross Revenue	651,967	599,165	1,265,503
Less: Administration and Interest Charges	99,348	92,272	182,246
Earnings for the period	552,619	506,893	1,083,257
Less: Taxation	171,347	171,256	353,929
Unappropriated Revenue brought forward	186,461	93,074	93,074
Net Available for distribution	587,133	542,711	822,402
Earnings per Share	0.573p	0.538p	1.864p
Dividends:			
1st Interim 0.9 pence (1979-0.45 pence)	352,213	176,107	176,107
2nd Interim Nil (1979-0.39375 pence)	—	—	154,093
Final (1979-0.78125 pence)	—	—	305,741
Cost of Dividends	132,213	117,107	563,941
Unappropriated Revenue carried forward	214,920	252,604	186,461

The Board of Directors declared a 1st and only interim dividend in respect of the year ending 31st March 1980 of 0.9 pence (1979 1st-0.45 pence; 2nd-0.39375 pence) on 25th July 1979, which was paid on 5th October, 1979, to shareholders on the register as at 3rd September, 1979.

In line with stated policy, reliance on inter-company interest has been further reduced. In spite of increased loans following the tender in January 1979, gross revenue for the period includes inter-company interest marginally increased to £34,667. This compares with £29,295 for the six months to 30th September, 1978 and £80,587 for the year ended 31st March, 1979.

The Companies Bill, which incorporates mandatory EEC legislation and which is in its Committee stage, contains provisions relating to the payment of dividends. As presently drafted, these provisions could, in the future and under certain circumstances, inhibit the ability of the company to distribute its revenue. Representations have been made to the Association of Investment Trust Companies and also direct to the Department of Trade with a view to obtaining amendments to the Companies Bill.

As matters stand, the directors do not expect that the total dividend for the current year will be reduced below that paid in the year ended 31st March, 1979.

PHILIP HILL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Interim Report

The Directors have declared an interim ordinary dividend of 1.60p (1.75p) per share in respect of the year ending 31st March 1980 to be paid on 31st December 1979 to shareholders on the Register on 30th November 1979.

The Directors present their Interim Report (unaudited) for the half-year to 30th September 1979.

Year to 31st March 1979	Half-Year to 30th September 1979	Half-Year to 30th September 1978
£	£	£

REVENUE		
Gross revenue:		
Franked	4,479,000	4,479,000
Unfranked	1,156,000	1,156,000
	5,635,000	5,635,000
Administration expenses	240,000	240,000
Interest charges	736,000	736,000
Corporation tax	104,000	104,000
Tax imputed to franked income	1,344,000	1,344,000
Preference dividends	24,000	24,000
	2,414,000	2,414,000
Net earnings	3,221,000	3,221,000
Earnings per share	3.32p	3.32p
Cost of dividend	1,543,000	1,543,000
Ordinary dividend	1,678,000	1,678,000
Preference dividend	24,000	24,000
	1,702,000	1,702,000
Net asset value per share	122.1p	122.1p
Investment currency premium per share	1.8p	1.8p
Contingent liability for capital gains tax	5.7p	5.7p

Note: Franked income for the half-year ended 30th September 1979 includes special dividends from Unilever and Shell of £512,000, which we intend to deal with at the final dividend stage.

Year to 31st March 1979	Half-Year to 30th September 1979	Half-Year to 30th September 1978
£	£	£
Gross assets at valuation after providing for the ordinary dividend	1,142,330,000	1,142,330,000
Investment currency premium per share	1.8p	1.8p
Contingent liability for capital gains tax	5.7p	5.7p
Net asset value per share	122.1p	122.1p

Note: The comparative figures have been adjusted where appropriate for the 1st capital issue of ordinary shares made on 18th July 1979.

8 Waterloo Place, London SW1Y 4AY.

Galliford Brindley

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING GROUP

Year ended 30 June	Turnover £	Pre-tax profit £
1975	21,795,000	1,478,000
1976	30,759,000	1,873,000
1977	33,450,000	2,346,000
1978	33,582,000	2,514,000
1979	51,646,000	2,870,000

At the annual general meeting, held on the 21st November 1979, the Chairman, Mr. Peter Galliford, said:-

"Results to date for the current year enable me to confirm the view, expressed in my statement in the annual report and accounts, that another satisfactory year's trading is in prospect."

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Registered Office: Wolsey, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3HL.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Further nine-month jump at Tricentrol

For the third year in succession British oil exploration group Tricentrol has more than doubled nine-month profits. In the period to September 30, 1979 the group turned in pre-tax profits of £13.9m against £6.5m for the comparable nine months. Turnover from operating companies increased from £110.8m to £142.5m.

Much of the improvement came from the British oil and gas side where profits rose from £3.6m to £8.6m. Production from the Thistle field is now running at around 85,000 barrels a day but it is expected to increase to 110,000 barrels by the first quarter of next year.

The directors say that the strength of the pound against the dollar has once again taken the gloss off profits, but not to the same extent as in the half year. With the recent relaxation in exchange control Tricentrol has replaced a £12m facility with a £5.5m sterling facility and a resulting £561,000 gain has been attributed to an above-the-line exceptional item.

Trading in Europe continues to be the joker in Tricentrol's pack and the loss in this division has increased from a previous £24,000 to £764,000. Although there has been some reorganization in the past three months there have been supply problems and the group is not expecting to see much improvement in the current year.

Tricentrol's North American interests contributed £2.7m, against £1.7m last time, with the bulk of the improvement coming from the United States where a rise in oil prices has helped profits.

Although the demand for cars has slipped the British automotive division did improve its third quarter contribution.

With the sixth round of licensing near to completion Tricentrol is looking ahead to the seventh round and has entered separate application groups for the main offshore areas. In two of these group Tricentrol would be the operator.

Tricentrol also announced that only £2.5m is still outstanding of the £20m loan facility granted by the Government to buy the special royalty on the Thistle field.

The shares, yesterday, climbed 9p to 719p.

SeaTrain debt plan

SeaTrain Lines of America is negotiating with various parties to release \$78m (about £29.5m) in Escrow funds so that it can reduce its debt and thus its interest charges. Mr. Steven Russell, president told the annual meeting.

International

In its fiscal quarter ended September 30, its interest charges were \$104m up from \$6.6m a year earlier and the president predicted that for the full fiscal year ending June 30 SeaTrain's interest charges would be more than \$40m unless the company can reduce its debt.

Nissan Spanish aim

Nissan Motor Company Ltd of Japan says it is negotiating to acquire a 37 per cent stake owned by Massey Ferguson Ltd in Motor Iberica SA of Barcelona.

Nissan says it is still premature to say whether it can get a full transfer of the interest in the 2,100 peseta capital of the Spanish truck and tractor firm.

Akzo profits

Arnhem-Akzo NV said its Dutch operations returned to a profit after the first nine months of 1979. Net income was Flus 64.8m (£15.1m) from sales of Flus 29m. Dutch Enka fibre operations still show a loss, despite some improvement. Because of compensation for past losses, the Dutch activities made a marked contribution to group profits—Reuter.

Xerox-WUI

Stamford, Conn. — Xerox Corp has completed the \$212m (about £88m) acquisition of WUI Inc following approval of the deal by the Federal Communications Commission. WUI, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Western Union International Inc, is an international service carrier, using a worldwide network of telecommunications facilities—Reuter.

Poseidon restructure

Reconstruction of Adelaide based Poseidon's capital will begin soon with an offer to buy out those shareholders with fewer than marketable parcels of shares, according to company chairman, Mr. E. A. Rudd.

BMW is optimistic

Bayerische Motorenwerke AG (BMW) of Munich says it expects results for 199 to be satisfactory in spite of sharp price increases.

Last year it earned a group net profit of Dm 152.

BMW has told shareholders that it is working at full capacity and the order book ensures active production well into next year.

MIM increases capital

Mim Holdings has increased its authorized capital to \$A300m (about £130m) from \$A200m by the creation of 200 ordinary shares of 50 cents each, the company said.

Business appointments

Chairman elect for Bunzl Pulp

Mr. E. G. Beaumont has been elected chairman of Bunzl Pulp and Paper, succeeding Mr. G. G. Bunzl who is to retire both as chairman and director on June 30, 1980. Mr. Bunzl will continue to advise the group on international pulp matters.

Dr. Rudolf Mayer-Mader has been made director and chief executive of Bayer UK's Latex production division.

Mr. Ronnie Aitken has been appointed chairman of Norton Warburg Investments.

Mr. Peter W. P. French is now managing director of H. Fairweather and Co.

Mr. D. G. Palmer has been elected president of the National Association of Scaffolding Contractors following the resignation of Mr. Richard Gowing.

The reorganized UK subsidiary of Knight Wegstein AG, comprises: Mr. W. O. Wegstein, chairman; Mr. E. Wegstein, deputy chairman and chief executive; Mr. M. J. Bixley, data systems; Mr. E. S. Knight, foundry; and Mr. R. E. Thomas, management consultant.

Mr. D. H. Baker will relinquish his directorship of London and Manchester Assurance and its subsidiaries from December 31, 1979.

Mr. H. P. Weller has been named commercial director, and Mr. D. J. Fewell service director of Lightening Fasteners.

Setback at Brunning

By Rosemary Unsworth

More signs of the effects of the ITV strike were revealed yesterday with the Brunning Group's results which showed a sharp profits downturn.

The group, which also has boatbuilding and caravan sales interests, saw pre-tax profits fall from £405,000 to £363,000 in the half year to September 30, 1979, while turnover increased by 24 per cent to £16.9m.

Although the 11-week television strike affected August and September results, the group is strong on press advertising which helped it weather the problems. Mr. Geoffrey Brunning, chairman, pointed out

that the spring petrol shortages and price increases had also led to reduced demand for caravans and boats. This setback occurred at the time of the group's maximum turnover in the year and was worsened by the rise in sterling against other currencies which lowered the volume of export sales.

But Mr. Brunning said that current forecasts indicate that profit will be maintained "at a reasonable level" for the rest of the year though advertising profits for October will also be affected by the television strike.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 2.25p gross, compared with last year's total of 5.9p gross.

British Assets' growth

British Assets Trust, which specialises in income growth, has shown an annual growth of dividend of 20 per cent in the last five years, said Mr. James statement.

The end of formal dividend controls in the UK and Canada has had the most important effect on dividend income although there was little opportunity to take advantage of the relaxation in Britain, he explained. However, three com-

Kwik Save Discount beats target

By Rosemary Unsworth

Kwik-Save Discount Group, the Liverpool-based category food retailer, slightly exceeded market expectations by turning in a 23 per cent profits increase and a 37 per cent turnover rise.

Pre-tax profits rose from £9.9m to £12.2m in the year ending September 1, 1979, compared with the £11.8m, which was suggested by analysts for the full year. The share price moved up 4p to 189p during the day.

The bulk of the profits increase comes from the rise in the group's retail income from concessions. The £3.75m acquisition of the Midlands-based Cee-N-Cee chain last year also added to their number, most of which were on a five-year review period. "Some of the in-

creases have been quite substantial," said the group.

Cee-N-Cee's first-time contribution also helped to boost profits. On £33m turnover, it made £264,000 profit despite reorganisation costs in the year and Kwik-Save is hoping for a large increase in its profitability next year. Some analysts expect a £750,000 profit contribution. Some £813,000 was charged

to write off goodwill arising from the Cee-N-Cee acquisition whose 50 stores had all been converted and fully integrated by the year end into the organisation.

As Mr. Ian Hill, Chairman indicated at the interim stage the Swindon warehouse has been sold and leased back. More than £2m of the proceeds have been received and completion of the transaction should show the group a go profit. A fifth warehouse, Newport, Gwent, was open in September.

A final dividend of 3.14p has been recommended against 1978's 2.52 p gross making total of 4.83p. Earnings per share have risen from 8.12p to 11.26p.

Although Mr. Hill said that was too early to forecast results for the present year, but "as to date show an encouraging trend." Analysts predict the group could boost pre-

profits by 25 per cent to £1.1m in 1980, although the share price has risen to 189p.

Some analysts expect a £750,000 profit contribution. Some £813,000 was charged

SKF

Interim statement

SKF Group Sales for the first nine months of 1979 rose to 8,026 million Swedish kronor (Skr), an increase of 16% over the corresponding 1978 figure (6,932). Market demand continued to improve in each of the product sectors.

Operating income after scheduled depreciation of Skr 344 million (326) amounted to Skr 601 million (344). Profit before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes, was Skr 314 million (98).

Contributions to Group income improved in all the main product fields. Profits totalled for rolling bearings Skr 200 million (121), for cutting tools Skr 41 million (22), for special steel Skr 36 million (36 loss), for other products Skr 37 million (9 loss).

The sales increase during the year was greater than the rate of increase in production and administration costs. Inventories were unchanged during the year despite increased sales.

Comparison tables including the financial year 1978:

Mkr—million Skr	Jan 1st to Sept 30th 1979	%	1978	%	Jan 1st to Dec 31st 1978	%
Net sales	8,026	100.0	6,932	100.0	9,533	100.0
Other operating income	55		62		97	
Operating revenue	8,079		6,994		9,630	
Cost of goods sold	5,594	69.7	4,932	71.1	6,692	70.2
Selling, administrative and technical development expenses	1,540	19.2	1,392	20.1	1,949	20.4
Operating income before depreciation	945	11.8	670	9.7	989	10.4
Scheduled depreciation	344	4.3	326	4.7	446	4.7
Operating income after depreciation	601	7.5	344	5.0	543	5.7
Financial income and expenses—net	287	3.6	246	3.6	536	5.5
Income before exchange differences	314	3.9	98	1.4	207	2.2
Earnings per Parent Company share, Skr	9.45		1.95		4.90	
Capital expenditure, Mkr	244		255		442	
Average number of employees	54,404		53,992		54,468	
Group sales by product field*	Mkr	%	Mkr	%	Mkr	%
Rolling bearings	5,970	69.7	5,510	71.0	7,240	70.6
Steel	1,280	14.9	1,060	14.2	1,470	14.3
Cutting tools	385	4.5	355	4.8	480	4.7
Other products	950	10.9	745	10.0	1,070	10.4
Total	8,565	100.0	7,470	100.0	10,260	100.0

*Sales figures include internal deliveries between the product fields.

BRITISH ASSETS TRUST LTD.

	30th Sept 1979	30th Sept 1978
Gross Revenue	£6.5m	£5.5m
Total Assets	£117.5m	£118.8m
Earnings per share	3.12p	2.46p
Dividend per share	3.10p	2.40p
Net Assets per share	100p	98p

A GROWTH-OF-INCOME TRUST

British Assets is an Investment Trust whose principal objective is to provide shareholders with rising dividends in real terms. Dividends are paid quarterly.

FIVE YEARS GROWTH OF DIVIDEND 1974-1979

BRITISH ASSETS TRUST: Growth of Net Dividend	+153%
United Kingdom: Increase in Retail Price Index	+110%
United Kingdom: Growth of Corporate Dividends	+94%
United Kingdom: Growth of Investment Trust Dividends	+78%
United States: Growth of Corporate Dividends	+68%



Copies of the Report are available from:
Ivory & Sime Ltd., Investment Managers,
One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Inflation fears speed retreat of gilt-edged

ged securities con- to give ground yesterday market was seized with that wage awards are ing towards 25 per cent, and that inflation will e far behind reaching 20 nt or more before peaking lopes that interest rates come down soon are eaning fast, and Iran and iddle East go rumbling, ere is also some repida- about the Treasury sic forecast expected s gave up between 1 and s the list as in Treasury

Petroleum jumped 24p to get another good lay shares. The goods of the stock in Viking id, or, a deal of some r- Carless Capel. Something to be egot apart from y resembling the old Aus- Nickel boom.

er cent 2003-07, down 85 and Treasury 84 per 10-82, 84 to 87 1/2.

would be wrong to over- this setback. It looks as United Kingdom will be the first countries to go recession, and the bulk of g is over for this year.

ever the impression is that interest rates come down until a of good bank lending s are to hand. Meanwhile s to the £800m of ry 15 per cent stock 1985 continued to dim- e end of last week, it as if this new short to in stock would be a sell-

minimum price is £98.50 e in full. Tenders are today. The redemption is 15.44 per cent. The ppear to be leaving this lone in contrast to last £1,000m of long dated and there is a possibility t may only be partly bed.

Ordinary shares managed to go ahead, helped by some good company news and in anticipation of cheer from ICI's third quarter figures today. Some sort of technical rally would not be surprising, given the way equities have fallen 80 points almost in a straight line in the last week. As yesterday's close, the FT index had risen 5.3 to 413.0. This gain was the day's best. At 10 a.m. the rise was only 3.9.

Leading industrialists gained ground in anticipation of today's batch of reports from ICI, Beecham and Courtauld. But dealers were quick to point out that business remained pitifully thin. ICI were active jumping 13p to 352p while Beecham and Courtauld both gained 2p to 128p and 78p. Others to put on a couple of pence included Fisons at 239p and Rank Organisation at 162p. BAT's and Glaxo both gained 3p to 248p and 403p but Pilkington Bros remained unchanged at 248p in spite of rumours that the board is likely to announce a rights issue with its interim figures in a fortnight.

Oil continued to dominate the equity market where most of the leaders achieved substantial gain. Oil Exploration rose a further 9p to 719p, while still waiting for news of the mystic oil bidder, and stable mate Lamsco, not to be discouraged, added 12p to 364p. More than doubled third quarter figures from Tiscor were well received by the market and the shares advanced 5p to 263p. Ultramar were 5p stronger at 382p and Shell put on 4p to 344p but BP retreated 4p to 369p and the new Armed a penny to 164p.

North Sea shares also remained active with a rise of 11p to 110p in National Carbonising and 10p to 359p in International Thomson. Imperial Continental Gas rose up 7p to 606p. A sharp recovery was in evidence among Rhineland-Bands with Southern Rhineland 24 per cent 65-70 up at £112 and Southern Rhineland 5 per cent 78-81 £12 up at £145 Southern

Rhodesian 41 per cent 87-92 rose £10 to £100 a net gain on the week of £5.

Among equities Turner & Newall regained 2p to 118p while Lomax and Stocklake both remained firm at 66p and 100p.

On the bid front Thorn and EMI both put on 2p to 132p and 238p as signs of a counter bid continue to fade. Amid conflicting fears 682 shares climbed 5p to 329p as Avery remained unchanged at 234p. Whespe halted the recent slide remaining firm at 128p as possible sutor Cusain firmed 2p to 134p.

Among companies reporting, Kwik Save Discount jumped 5p to 109p after the full year figures were well received by the market. But disappointing interim figures from Tesco meant the shares could only manage a token 4p gain to 633p.

An interim setback at Braby Leslie clipped a penny from the shares at 58p but better than expected results at Wedgewood sent the shares climbing 7p to 75p. A good trading statement from International Paints

did little for the shares which remained unchanged at 68p while Duple International inched ahead 1p to 234p.

The Bright spot among stores proved to be where a good set of figures and details of the long awaited refurbishment proposals rose 23p to 258p. House of Fraser was also active ahead of today's third-quarter results and rose 3p to 115p.

There is activity in Border Breweries (Wrexham), where Whitbread has a stake of more than 2p per cent. One day the umbrella could just over the shares, now 5p. This maker of "The Prince of Wales" is heading for a 20 per cent or so increase in profits this year to end-February next, and next summer may easily be better than this past one.

Mothcrae advanced 4p to 172p and Marks & Spencer firmed 1p to 86p. Furness Widby rose 5p to 240p in further consideration of Eurocanadian's disposal of its stake in the group and Mil-

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Alford Leather (I)	10.12(8.10)	0.59(0.46)	—	1.75(1.5)	11/12	(4.18)
Belgram (I)	1.41(1.7)	0.0024(0.003)	—	—	—	(4.1)
Barton Arms (F)	5.51(5.0)	0.12(0.09)	15.5(13.24)	15.5(14.4)	—	16.5(14.4)
Bentley Leslie (I)	14.5(15.0)	0.44(0.6)	2.6(2.0)	2.0(2.0)	11/1	—
Burton Corp (F)	165.0(153.0)	17.4(16.8)	39.34(17.58)	14.28(6.7)	2/1	14.28(—)
Burningham Grp (I)	16.9(13.6)	0.36(0.40)	—	1.57(1.57)	17/1	(—)
Cockledge Hides (I)	1.45(2.6)	0.25(0.28)	—	Nil(0.88)	—	(—)
Dorchester Hides (I)	9.29(5.37)	0.33(0.42)	3.3(3.2)	1.25(0.57)	—	(2.28)
Duple Int (F)	3.75(2.2)	3.75(2.2)	6.05(3.9)	—	10/1	1.44(0.66)
Home Brewery (F)	—	4.5(3.5)	—	4.5(—)	—	5.5(4.7)
Kwik Save (I)	264.0(193.0)	112.2(9.9)	11.26(8.12)	2.2(1.63)	15/1	(3.3)
London Food Int (I)	—	0.25(0.19)	2.54(1.81)	2.0(1.5)	21/12	(—)
Long & Hambley (F)	14.42(13.64)	0.70(0.80)	3.3(3.8)	0.35(—)	3/1	0.48(0.40)
New Throes Int (I)	—	0.55(0.5)	0.97(0.85)	0.9(0.84)	—	(1.62)
Nippon Sec Int (I)	—	0.09(0.1)	—	1.0(1.0)	19/2	(—)
Oceanic Dry Int (I)	—	0.005(0.008)	0.74(0.38)	—	—	(0.67)
Scotscope (F)	4.7(4.3)	1.28(1.3)	—	4.0(4.0)	—	12.0(12.0)
Scots Cycles Int (F)	—	0.53(0.45)	10.4(9.1)	6.0(5.75)	21/12	10.0(8.75)
Stockbridge Int (F)	3.38(2.42)	1.71(1.10)	4.24(2.74)	1.9(1.1)	18/1	3.8(2.35)
Tricentral (I)	142.5(130.8)	13.9(13.9)	—	1.6(0.79)	3/3	(—)
Tesco (I)	670.0(530.0)	2.6(2.8)	4.9(7.2)	1.75(1.75)	—	(—)
Wedgeford (I)	45.9(40.1)	2.6(2.8)	—	1.25(1.05)	20/12	1.75(1.55)
York Leasing Int (F)	—	0.12(0.11)	1.84(1.66)	—	—	(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=gross revenue, b=adjusted for scrip issue, c=9 months, d=loss.

Stockholders Investment climbs 55pc

Investment managed a 39 per cent increase in income for the year. October 31, 1979, taking year's total to £338m. of £1.71m, a 55 per cent rise on 1978's £1.1m, was after expenses and t of £520,000 (£495,000), £995,000 (£681,000) and ties and sub retention 1,000 (£140,000).

Group buys

board of Hollas Group need, in principle, to buy Ltd, a private textile ry, for an initial con- of £1.35m. consideration will be d by the issue of ordin- es of which £1.1m will ed privately. ferred consideration will be by three annual in- s according to the level its. tangible assets of Threlis £1,615,000 at August 31 n profits before tax for a month period to, thar e £252,000. lls makes household tex- the UK, selling mainly r-mail order houses.

half rise

more upholstery and old fabric group Re- marginally increased pre- to £736,000 during lf year to September 30, compared with £701,000 ne. Profits were produced over up from £17,350 74m. Again the group les charge and the directors bat tax will not affect the id figures. more traditionally pro- better second-half figures

and the board expects to im- prove on the interim figures despite the higher cost of borrowings.

Home Brewery up 25pc to peak £4.6m

One of the few independent breweries left, the Nottingham-based Home Brewery, managed to lift its trading profits by 25 per cent to a record £4.6m in 12 months to September 30. Other income was up from £554,000 to £926,000, while the surplus on the disposal of assets was down from £39,000 to £87,000. The total gross payment is being raised from 7p to 7.85p.

Alied Leather rises 21pc

On the back of turnover up from £8.1m to £10.12m, pre-tax profits of Alied Leather Industries went up 21 per cent to £592,000 in the six months to June 30. This does not include investment income this time, but 37,000 was added in last year. The dividend is raised from 2.25p to 2.5p gross.

British Car Auction outlook cheerful

A reasonably cheerful annual report is forthcoming from Mr D. A. Watkins, the chairman of British Car Auction Group, which is now the largest motor auction group in Europe "and probably in the world". The motor auction business has settled down and without another severe winter, coupled with a fuel crisis (and assuming no serious downturn in the economy), the chairman has every reason to believe that once again its profitability will

improve on the interim figures despite the higher cost of borrowings.

Home Brewery up 25pc to peak £4.6m

Deficit worsens at Hall Bros Steamship

The latest report and accounts from Hall Brothers Steamship show that in the year to August 31, the pre-tax loss worsened from £154,000 to £284,000. Once again, there are no ordinary dividends. The formal document dealing with the agreed offer by Temple Investment and Finance Co. for Hall has been posted.

J. Hepworth assets-a-share reach £1.58

The latest annual report from J. Hepworth & Son, the menswear group, shows that at August 31, assets per share, at balance sheet values, had jumped from £1.01 to £1.58. The shares closed unchanged yesterday at 68p. The company's properties, excluding short leaseholds, have increased by £28.32m in value since the previous external valuation in August, 1977, reports the chairman, Mr R. E. Chadwick, in his annual statement.

"The immediate future is clearly going to depend on our own efforts rather than on any movement in the economy", he tells shareholders. The outlook for the retail trade generally is not as favourable as 12 months ago. Nevertheless, the board has sound reasons for be-

lieving that the plans the group is already implementing will permit the board next year to report a less easy period successfully overcome.

Cockledge loss for half-year

Engineers and steel stockholders Cockledge (Holdings) produced pre-tax losses of £259,000 for the half year to September 30, 1979 against a turnover during the period fell by nearly half to £1.46m against £2.61m.

The groups shortfall is attributed to difficult market conditions which were exacerbated by the engineering dispute earlier in the year.

The board says that the immediate future does not give grounds for expecting a reduction of losses but add that every effort is being made to improve the situation. Although losses for the full year are expected to increase.

Ldn Shop accounts are qualified

The latest annual accounts of London Shop Property Trust have been qualified by auditors Thomson McLinnock & Co. The Trust includes £186,960 of recoverable advance corporation tax in its balance sheet for the year ended April 30, 1979. Thomson McLinnock note that this recoverability is dependent on the extent to which relevant future income is earned in excess of dividends paid.

London Shop notes that it expects to recover the ACT within four years, although the auditors say they are unable to form an opinion on whether this amount will be recoverable.

US carpet problems slow Duple's recovery

by Our Financial Staff

Problems in the United States carpet industry wrecked Duple International's chances of continuing its recent impressive expansion. As a result Duple's engineering division's contribution to group profits collapsed to only £46,000 compared with £246,000 in the last full year.

Despite these set-backs Duple managed a 20 per cent uplift in taxable profits for the year ending August 31 to £3,704m compared with £3,08m last time. This resulted from only a 10 per cent improvement in turnover up from £20.21m to £22.2m.

Aiding earnings growth was a lower tax charge of £1.21m against £1.45m attributable to the group's new leasing subsidiary which has been established to assist coach sales. Also Duple received interest totalling £130,000 against last year's charge of £37,000.

Coachbuilding continues to chip in the lion's share to group profits at £3,181m which is 26 per cent up on last year's performance of £2,523m.

Attempts by Duple to sell its twisting machines to the United States carpet manufacturing industry through the Muschamp engineering subsidiary fell on stony ground as the market suffered from a recession.

But chairman Mr Gordon Hay says this is now being more than compensated for in the current year by widespread orders for the company's braiding machine. However the engineering division has a lot of ground to cover during 1979-80 to get itself back on a more viable footing.

Overall Mr Hay expects profit levels in the current financial year to be at least as good as the 12 months just ended. But with a marked improvement in the engineering division and a healthy order book for the coachbuilding side a profit uplift could at least match this year's 20 per cent improvement.

Braby drops 60pc

by Our Financial Staff

Profits for the engineering group Braby Leslie slumped by nearly 60 per cent during the half year to September 30 1979. This sharp downturn was a direct result of the engineers' dispute and caused pre-tax profits to fall from £10,41m to £440,000. Turnover during the period was only fractionally above £14.55m compared with £15.09m.

These figures are more or less in line with the gloomy predictions made by the board at the last annual general meeting.

The group suffered its heaviest losses in two of the operating subsidiaries, Braby Bristol and Auto Diesels Braby which together made a loss of nearly £300,000. Its Bristol company makes silos and the other makes diesel generating sets and aircraft ground services equipment. Auto diesels suffered in the export market where troubles in both Nigeria and Iran hit the group hard. In the previous six month period experts accounted for 60 per cent of sales but this fell to only 54 per cent on turnover down by £500,000.

J. Hepworth & Son, Limited

GROUP RESULTS

Years to 31st August (amount in thousands)	1979	1978
Group turnover (excl. V.A.T.)	£51,326	£42,818
Profit before tax	6,603	5,225
Profit after tax and minority interests	4,642	2,633
Extraordinary items (net)	518	620
Profit after tax, minority interests and extraordinary items (net)	£5,160	£3,253
Earnings per ordinary 10p share (excluding extraordinary items)	1158p	633p
Dividend per share	3.79p	2.54p

- Another record year, with turnover up by 20% at £51.3m and profit before tax 26% higher at £6.6m.
- Extensions to the merchandise range, increased selling space, and new shops within Debenhams stores have all contributed to the improved performance.
- Dividend up by 50% due to improved profits and relaxation of dividend controls.
- Revaluation of properties, excluding short leaseholds, has produced a surplus in the year of £20.2m.
- Assets per share now £1.58.

Hepworths

WADE

Results for the year ended 31st July, 1979

- * Profit before tax increased by 31.7% to £1,362,154, on sales of £9,934,020.
- * Dividend increased by 62.35% and covered 5.7 times by earnings.
- * Return on Capital Employed 28.9%.
- * Demand remains at a satisfactory level and with the heavy capital expenditure programme starting to have an effect the year ahead should be one of further progress.

WADE POTTERIES LIMITED • STOKE-ON-TRENT

Manufacturers of a wide range of Ceramics

ARTHUR BELL SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS



Continued Growth...

PROFIT AFTER TAX £m	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	2-19	2-53	4-03	9-89	12-22	
TRADING PROFIT £m	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	4-38	7-18	11-54	16-43	20-90	
TOTAL ASSETS £m	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	43-57	57-65	78-30	80-52	110-99	
HOME SALES £m	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	53-08	65-57	96-21	122-96	165-69	
EXPORT SALES £m	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	6-71	7-27	8-67	14-41	18-32	

Extract from Chairman's Statement:- "To meet the growing demand for the Group's goods and services there is a continuous programme of capital expenditure which in the last financial year amounted to £5.2 million. In addition, substantial investment has been made in Whisky stocks to meet future sales requirements and this policy will be maintained."

GROUP EARNINGS PER SHARE (Pence)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	7-0	7-0	10-1	21-00	28-30	

EMPLOYEES The results achieved by our Company are due to complete dedication and commitment from all personnel. An excellent team spirit exists amongst our employees and I would express my appreciation to them for their fine contribution.



ARTHUR BELL & SONS LTD, ESTD 1825 - AND STILL AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Copies of Arthur Bell & Sons Limited's Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Cherrybank, Perth, Scotland.

Interim Statement

Results for the Half-year to 30th September 1979

Banking profits are higher than those of the same period last year. Hambro Life Assurance has increased its interim dividend by 25% and announced a substantial rise in new business; earnings from other associated companies have also improved. Overall, the Group profit for the half year, before investment gains and extraordinary items, is significantly above that for the comparable period of last year, but in view of existing economic uncertainties this should not necessarily be taken as an indication of the full year's result.

Dividends

Interim dividends on the £10 shares (£2.50 paid) and the 25p shares (fully paid) will be paid at rates 25% above those of last year. Payment will be made on 2nd January 1980 to all shareholders on the register at the close of business on 29th November 1979. The rates of dividend are:

- On the £10.00 shares, £2.50 paid, 52.5p per share (last year 42p)
- On the 25p shares, fully paid, 5.25p per share (4.2p)
- On the £1 'A' shares, 2.1p per share (2.1p)

Hambros Limited

41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Claims on ECGD rose 42pc last year

By Michael Prest

Claims by exporters on the Export Credits Guarantee Department rose 42 per cent in the year to the end of March to £134m. Trading results show an addition to reserves of £81m, raising them to £470m. The Department points out that £84m of its payments arose from political causes, an increase of half.

Of major outstanding risks, £30m has so far been paid to companies doing business with Iran, and the Department thinks the figure could end up at twice as much. But some of that might eventually be recovered. Claims on Iran numbered 160.

Nearly £15,800m worth of United Kingdom exports were insured during the year, about 33 per cent of United Kingdom visible exports. Premium income rose to £107m. There are currently four or five countries which the Department feels present particular risks at the moment.

But it is suggested by the Department that, paradoxically, any increase in the value of exports insured can lead to a decline in the ratio of reserves to risks, the target for which is 2.25 per cent.

Reserves are set aside for unexpected risks. They are separate from provisions for risks which can be anticipated.

Mr P Green of Hogg Robinson to be next Lloyd's chairman

By Richard Allen

Insurance Correspondent
Mr Peter James Frederick Green, who was elected chairman of the Lloyd's insurance market yesterday, will at the age of 55, be one of the youngest men ever to have held the post.

Mr. Green, who takes over from the retiring chairman, Mr. Ian Findlay, on January 1, is a director of the Hogg Robinson Group of insurance brokers and chairman of underwriters, Janson Green.

Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, he began his career at Lloyd's in

1946 after three years' service in the Royal Navy. He joined the marine box of Janson Green and became a member of Lloyd's in 1947.

Over the years Mr. Green has become a leading underwriter in oil-company business as well as in protection and indemnity and other third-party liability insurance.

In 1973, he was chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association. He served on the Committee of Lloyd's from 1974-77 and in 1977 was also chairman of the market's Joint Full Committee. This year he was re-elected to the Committee and served as deputy chairman.

A keen yachtsman, Mr.

Green crewed the Lloyd's yacht "Lutine" in the 1952 Bermuda Race and was Commodore of the Royal Ocean Racing Club from 1961-1964.

Next year he will have as his deputies Mr. Charles Oliver and Mr. Alec Wilfred Higgins both of whom will be serving their third term of office.

Mr. Gibb is underwriter of the marine syndicate G. L. Towers & Others and a director of Willis Faber & Dumas (Agencies).

Mr. Higgins is an underwriting agent and currently chairman of Crow Underwriting Agency.

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 21.—Stocks rose over a wide area in active trading this morning. Declines were limited to a few issues. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 10.16 points to 1,100.16. The S&P 500 rose 1.16 points to 100.16. The New York Stock Exchange volume was 1.1 billion shares.

Auto, chemical, recently strong oil, printing, electrical, computer, electrical equipment and gaming shares retreated but gains added. Procter and Gamble lost 11 to 71, IBM 10 to 63.

Gold shoots up: New York, Nov. 21.—Gold futures shot to \$300.00, the highest for the day, on news that the Federal Reserve Board had raised the discount rate to 10 per cent.

Oil prices fell sharply on news that the OPEC oil price committee had agreed to a 10 per cent increase in the price of oil. The price of oil fell from \$20.00 to \$18.00 per barrel.

General Investment Bank, and a group of institutional investors have acquired for about \$500,000 the G.K.N. subsidiary, Godwin Western Engineering.

GLANMORFA: L. Davies was appointed liquidator of Glanmorfa at a meeting of creditors. Glanmorfa is a foundry in Llanelli, Dyfed, which employed, until recently, about 170 people.

SCOTTISH CITIES INV. Pre-tax revenue for year to September 30, £535,000 (£457,000). Eps 10.4p (9.1p). Dividend is 14.2p (12.1p).

GOVERNMENT EUROPEAN TRUST: Board has decided that the company's shares should be sold out next year.

YORKS & LANC'S INV. Gross revenue of Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Trust for year to September 30, £125,000 (£105,000). Total gross dividend, 2.5p (2.31p).

LONDON PRUDENTIAL: Gross revenue of London Prudential Investment Trust for half-year to September 30, £254,000 (£195,000). Interim dividend, 2.5p (2.3p). Board intends to pay final of "not less than" 3.21p (2.78p last time).

NORTHERN SECURITIES TRUST: Pre-tax income for six months to September 30, £112,000 (£102,000). Eps 10.4p (9.1p). Dividend is 14.2p (12.1p).

SELGRAVE (BLACKHEATH): Group has decided that the company's shares should be sold out next year.

McKECHNIE BROTHERS: In the United Kingdom many of the company's assets have been adversely affected by the national engineering strikes, reports Mr. C. McKechnie, the chairman. His annual report is difficult to believe, he says, that all the ground lost will be made up later in the year.

Exchange rates slow Seascope: Profits at reinsurers and shipbrokers, Seascope Holdings were hit by the rising sterling/dollar exchange rate in the year to May 31 1979.

The group, which makes almost 90 per cent of its income in dollars, saw pre-tax profits fall from a previous £1.8m to £1.6m.

Trading income went up from £4.5m to £4.7m. Rising expenses and depressed commercial rates also had an effect.

Chairman Mr Charles Longbottom said that it would be hard to anticipate an improvement in profits for the current year. However, he is confident of an improvement if costs can be contained.

For shareholders—the company is 92 per cent employee-owned—there is a final dividend of 4p giving a share again total of 12p for the year.

WILLIAM PRESS: Mr J. R. Martin, director, has disposed of a non-beneficial interest in 600,000 ordinary shares in William Press and Son, reducing his non-beneficial holding to 10.5 per cent.

Heavy buying of lead by Soviet Union: Market sources say the Soviet Union has for some weeks been a heavy buyer of lead. But as the cash price slipped back to £572 a tonne yesterday from over £600 since the beginning of October, there was speculation that the Russians may have left the market.

Over the last three years the Soviet Union has turned around from being a net exporter of about 150,000 tonnes of lead annually to importing roughly the same amount. World consumption of refined lead in 1978 was 3.7m tonnes.

The Soviet Union is believed to have entered the market in a big way for the first time towards the end of last year.

Barton Transport up at pre-tax level: With turnover up from £10.2m to £15.6m, pre-tax profits of Barton Transport rose from £1,000 to £121,000 in the year to September 30.

Earnings per share improved from 9.24p to 15.5p and the deferred dividend is being raised from 21.5p to 24.5p.

The board points out that there was an operating loss for the year, after depreciation on historic assets of £59,000, compared with 1977-78 loss of £48,000. But the surplus on the sales of vehicles, etc., increased from £119,000 to £130,000. This

results were influenced by the atrocious winter among other factors.

Volvo profits: Estimated group profit of Volvo of Gothenburg after financial incomes and expenditures in first nine months of 1979 was Kr466m.

Sales were 16,825m against 13,480m.

Eurosyndicat: The Eurosyndicat index on European share prices was provisionally at 133.39 on November 20 against 131.97 a week earlier.

Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Property

Country cottage attractions

In a world increasingly bedevilled by the deadening effect of mass production in one form or another the traditional country cottage continues to maintain its relatively strong position in the market. Many benefits stem from mass production and bulk building, but individuality of character is not one.

People are conscious of the advantages of modern design and advances in heating and insulation, but the popularity of older small buildings shows the strength of con-

trary opinion. Such people are prepared to put up with what they consider to be minor inconveniences for the sake of a home of character.

Very much in the country tradition is Hallams, a large period cottage in Burage, Wiltshire, close to Savernake Forest, on the edge of the Vale of Pewsey. The house is of whitened brick with some external timbering and a thatched roof. Inside are a number of exposed beams, and open fireplaces in the sitting room and drawing room.

Modern technology is illustrated by the central heating and the double glazing of some of the windows. There are a large reception hall, three main reception rooms and four bedrooms. The house stands in its own grounds of about an acre, which includes a small paddock. Offers of about £80,000 are being asked through John German Ralph Fay, of Ramsbury, Wiltshire.

A little smaller but in

similar style is Horseshoe Cottage, at North Benfleet, Essex, which has a Grade Two listing.

Originally built in the 16th century as a smithy, it was converted probably between the wars. The building is timber-framed with exposed beams inside and has whitened, boarded and roughcast walls under a tiled roof. It has a living room, three bedrooms, and a utility room. The whole property runs to about one-third of an acre. The price is in the region of £55,000 and the agents John H. James and Co., of Baldock.

More of a village property is Wincore at Lindfield, West Sussex. Believed to date from the last century or possibly earlier, it also has white-painted brick walls, with sash windows and a tiled roof with dormer windows. Accommodation includes a sitting room, a kitchen with a dining area, three bedrooms and a luxury bathroom.

Behind the house is a small courtyard with a flower bed. The property is in the market at £65,000 through Savills, of London.

Another village property is Merlin House, at Earls Soham, in Suffolk. This is a pink colour-washed building with a tiled roof, thought to date from the 16th century. It is situated near the middle of the village. It has two main reception rooms, a study, four bedrooms and a dressing room. There is a separate studio annex with its own plumbing, which could be converted easily into a small granny cottage.

Access is either from the main street or from a quiet road at the rear. A small garden lies to the front and side of the house. The price is about £65,000, and the sale is through Spear and Sons, of Framlingham, Suffolk.

Houses with a direct sea frontage are popular, and one of the more interesting is 23, Hartfield Road (East House), at Cooden, Bexhill on Sea,



Hallams, in Burage, Wiltshire, for which a price of about £80,000 is being asked.

Sussex. As the name implies, this is a self-contained portion of a larger house, but it has extensive accommodation of its own. There are a sitting room, nearly 20ft long, a dining room, a conservatory and four bedrooms. Outside there is a large garage, and the garden, mainly laid to lawn, has access to the beach. The price is £59,500. The agents Braxtons, of Cooden.

Of interest to the buyer anxious to undertake some kind of agricultural pursuit is Estate Farm, at Osmeley, near New Milton, Hampshire, originally the home farm for the Osmeley estate. Extending to between two-and-a-half and three acres, it is at present given over to pig breeding.

The house is a small and compact farmhouse with two

reception rooms, a study and three bedrooms, and there are a number of outbuildings together with five loose boxes. Offers in the region of £68,000 are being asked through Jackson and Jackson, of New Milton.

Very much in the higher price bracket is Watlington, at Marlow, Buckinghamshire, built to a design by Sir Reginald Blomfield in 1898. A brick building with a slate roof, it has stone colonnades to the front entrance and a carved and decorated portico over the front door. The accommodation includes a reception hall, three main reception rooms, a study, breakfast room, eight bedrooms, four bathrooms and a dressing room, partly arranged in suites. The second-floor accommodation includes a billiards room. There is also a stable block with a flat above. The property runs to about 64 acres of paddocks, woodland and parkland, and the gardens

have a frontage to the Thames of about 1,500ft. Offers well over £500,000 are being asked through John Wood.

Buying or selling a house is complicated and expensive with a good many pitfalls for those who seldom engage it. Many guides have been published on the subject, but none more comprehensive than others. Among the best to appear recently are a couple produced by a company called Home Match one for buyers and the other for sellers. They take the form of a series of sheets which are comprehensive and clear and include much information on building society professional fees, current fees, obtainable at £4 each direct from Home Match (Kent), Maidstone ME16 0BR, or from Building Centre, 26 St. Street, London, WC1.

Gerald

La creme de la creme

PRIVATE NURSING

The Medox Permanent Recruitment Service deals with senior nursing positions throughout the country. Among the posts we can now offer are:

Deputy Matron: A privately run Part 3 accommodation unit on the South Coast is looking for an SRN with experience to join their management team. Excellent salary and free accommodation are among the benefits.

SRN's: A private hospital in Surrey offers good career prospects to energetic SRN's. The hospital is managed by an expanding company which also looks after several other units throughout the UK, so your early promotion is assured.

Theatre: Enjoy working with some of the country's leading surgeons and anaesthetists in the busy theatre of a London private clinic. A very friendly atmosphere, together with a good salary and fringe benefits complete this attractive offer.

Ring John Rose, 01-437 8900 for more details of these and many other interesting posts both in and out of London.

Medox Paramedical Ltd.,
Chesham House,
136 Regent Street,
London W1

Medox
Specialists in Private Health Care

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR/GENERAL MANAGER (Fluent Italian) LOCATION: VICTORIA

International company requires an experienced Secretary who is efficient and enthusiastic, with meticulous skills and ability to work hard. Must be fluent in Italian as well as English, and capable of shorthand and typing in both languages. In addition to first-class secretarial skills, this demanding position requires initiative and the ability to take personal responsibility. The successful applicant will be offered a first-class salary together with usual fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

LEGAL AUDIO required

Brand New Fiat De Ville Offered
Experienced legal audio for specialist conveyancer. IBM Golf Ball. Office overlooking garden. Good salary. Four weeks holidays. New car every two years.

Tel: 602 5262

CHAIRMAN'S P.A.

Chairman and Chief Executive of Oil Services Holding Company in Mayfair requires Personal Assistant. The Applicant for the job must be bright, lively and efficient. Age 21-35.

Salary: £7,000 p.a.

Telephone: Celia Scott Millin
01-491 3958

READ ANY GOOD JOBS LATELY?

A unique opportunity has arisen in publishing. Two young American partners have recently come to the UK and are looking for a good secretary. The job involves working in a busy office and will be attractive to someone who enjoys a fast-paced environment. Salary is £5,000 p.a. Call 01-492 8122 Prime Appointments Ltd.

01-493 6010

HEAD HUNTER'S P.A.

Highly successful European recruitment agency seeks a mature person, circa 30, to totally assist him in the setting up and running of a new London office. A busy and growing business, the position offers a real challenge and the opportunity to work for a leading international recruitment agency. Salary is £5,000 p.a. Call 01-492 8122 Prime Appointments Ltd.

Albermarle Appointments
Recruitment Consultants

SUPER-SELLER

needed to run Kipling, The Cane Shop in the Kings Road. Please be prepared to work hard and use your own initiative. In return the rewards are excellent.

Telephone
01-352 6198

TELEX THROUGH U.S. ONLY
No. on your correspondence for Telex
51-464 7633.

TO ASSIST ITS MANAGING DIRECTOR Based in PARIS MULTINATIONAL TEXTILE GROUP seeks

BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

- MOTHER TONGUE ENGLISH
- SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY
- EXCELLENT FRENCH/ENGLISH SHORTHAND
- FAST TYPING
- MINIMUM 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
- FREE TO TRAVEL

Send detailed C.V. and photograph to
Miss Williams, 32 Rue D'Argout, PARIS 75002.

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT c. £5,000

Sea Containers is one of the world leaders in Container technology and the leasing of Containers. The Manager of our Crane Department, based in Park Street, W.1 requires a competent person to assist in the smooth running of the Crane Office. Responsibilities will involve dealing with day to day correspondence, typing financial statements and legal contracts, liaising with customers and receiving visitors, arranging travel itineraries and preparing specifications and promotional literature. Applicants should be aged over 25, educated to 'A' level standard and possess first class secretarial skills. A knowledge of Spanish and/or French is desirable. We offer a commencing salary of c. £5,000 plus excellent staff benefits. For further details contact Miss S. Shields, Recruitment Office, SEA CONTAINERS GROUP, 1 Hannover Square, London, W.1. 01-409 3161.

sea containers

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES AS A Recruitment Consultant Windsor & St Albans

We are a long established, successful recruitment consultancy and can offer exciting prospects to candidates new to the industry or those seeking a change of career. We are currently seeking experienced and motivated individuals to join our team of consultants. The successful candidate will be responsible for identifying and recruiting suitable candidates for a wide range of vacancies. The job involves a high level of initiative and the ability to build a client base. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits. For further details contact: Management Personnel, Recruitment Consultants & Advertising Consultants, York House, Chesham Street, Guildford Surrey GU1 1AA. Tel: 04483 64857.

Management Personnel
Recruitment Consultants & Advertising Consultants
York House, Chesham Street, Guildford Surrey GU1 1AA
GUILDFORD 04483 64857

Personal Assistant £7,000

Our client has asked us to take time and trouble to find exactly the right P.A. Secretary for the principal of an important construction business dealing mainly with Middle Eastern countries. Their smart offices are in Mayfair, and are relatively small (8 people) and have a formal working atmosphere. You will need competent shorthand and typing skills and the confidence to make complicated travel arrangements. If you are free to travel from time to time, you will be an asset as would fluent French (or German). Ideal age range 25-35.

Ring 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

£5,000+ ADVERTISING, W.I SECRETARY/PA

For directors of Advertising Co. The position offering great potential to become involved on projects with responsibility. Good secretarial skills at director level essential.

Tel. Mrs. Haley, 01-723 7671

American Bank Translator £5,000

Excellent opening within City American bank for a translator with experience of French, German and Spanish. Commercial translation work. A degree in languages advantage. A fast growing and exciting environment. Salary £5,000 p.a. For further details please contact: Mr. J. Coghlan, C & S Personnel Consultants, London. Tel: 01-492 8122.

Efficient, self-reliant SECRETARY

of mature character required from January 1, 1980, for one of our client's offices (Oxford Street and). Preferred age 25-30 yrs. Driving license essential. Salary £5,000 p.a. Please telephone Mary Bell at 483 8441 for further details.

TOP SECRETARIES 01-248 2484

We specialise in finding City Secretaries for the City of London. We are currently seeking experienced and motivated individuals to join our team of consultants. The successful candidate will be responsible for identifying and recruiting suitable candidates for a wide range of vacancies. The job involves a high level of initiative and the ability to build a client base. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits. For further details contact: TOP SECRETARIES, 01-248 2484.

TOP SECRETARIES 01-248 2484

Employment Agency

C £5,000 TAX FREE LIBYA

MAINT. INC. OFF. COMPANY seeks 2 secretaries/shorthand typists aged 20+ for a company in Libya. The successful candidate will be responsible for identifying and recruiting suitable candidates for a wide range of vacancies. The job involves a high level of initiative and the ability to build a client base. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits. For further details contact: MAINT. INC. OFF. COMPANY, 10 Wimpole St., London. Tel: 01-492 8122.

OIL THE WHEELS TO SUCCESS £8,000

As a P.A. to M.D. of small oil company in Mayfair. Good salary and benefits. If you like the oil industry and have the initiative and the ability to run the day to day business in the absence please contact: Tel: 01-492 8122.

SECRETARY FOR ART DEALERS

The world of art revolves around people with taste and business acumen. In this field you are not only a secretary but also a business partner. The successful candidate will be responsible for identifying and recruiting suitable candidates for a wide range of vacancies. The job involves a high level of initiative and the ability to build a client base. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits. For further details contact: M & J Personnel, Tel: 01-492 8122.

Secretary

Secretary wanted to help Managing Director of graphic arts company in Victoria. Job would suit thirtyish person used to handling business customers, appointments, travel, cars, property, wives, etc. As well as usual nitty-gritty of endless coffee, lunch making, dry cleaning, shopping, 9 a.m. start. About £6,000 p.a. If willing, bright and totally competent: Ring Mr. Wood, 834 6441

FLEXIBILITY AND VARIETY

International Management Consultants require an experienced, well presented Secretary to work with two senior consultants in their Mayfair offices. The successful candidate will be responsible for identifying and recruiting suitable candidates for a wide range of vacancies. The job involves a high level of initiative and the ability to build a client base. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits. For further details please phone JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT, 24 Beauchamp Place SW3 3LJ. Tel: 01-581 2977.

A TOUCH OF CLASS

Flair, panache and good style could start an ambitious young woman on the way to a successful career in the fashion business. The successful candidate will be responsible for identifying and recruiting suitable candidates for a wide range of vacancies. The job involves a high level of initiative and the ability to build a client base. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits. For further details please phone JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT, 24 Beauchamp Place SW3 3LJ. Tel: 01-581 2977.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY P.A.

To aid Director of Studies Medical body. Tel. 01-492 8122.

NON-SECRETARIAL SENIOR INTERVIEWER

To run Domestic Department of well known Kensington-based business. Present interviewers retiring after 17 years. Languages and sympathetic disposition essential. Ring: Miss Lee, 824 6243.

CONSULT THE PROFESSIONALS AT THE TOP

As Senior Group Secretary cum office administrator for successful graphics company, you'll supervise staff, handle correspondence, attend board meetings and oversee the A.G.M. Many of your own responsibilities as well as Personnel involvement. Sound like you?
Start 1980 off on the right foot—call Judy Knapp today on 248 3236 for career advice and more job ideas. 63 Queen Victoria St., EC4.

DRAKE
RECRUITMENT
LONDON INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

EDITORIAL SECRETARY required for THE OBSERVER COLOUR MAGAZINE

This is an interesting and demanding post as you will be required to work for the ASSISTANT EDITOR and two other JOURNALISTS. Hours of work: Monday to Friday, 10-6. If you have proven secretarial skills, experience, a good standard of education and would like to earn a salary of c. £4,610 (plus an attractive bonus), then contact me for further details. Jan D. Kruksfeldt (Miss), Personnel Department, THE OBSERVER, 8 St. Andrew's Hill, London EC4V 5JA. 01-236 0202, ext. 225.

Executive Assistant to Chairman £5,000 neg.

This is a unique opportunity if you want a demanding career in the field of Management Consultancy and Publishing. You will liaise with a fascinating variety of clients throughout Europe, arrange numerous social functions and meetings and provide first-class administrative support. Company benefits are excellent and you will enjoy working in the lively and friendly atmosphere of the company. You should be 23+, have some command of German or French and top secretarial skills. Interested? Then call us quoting ref. UK6640. Tel: 01-405-0654 Drake Senior Appointments, 121, KINGSWAY, LONDON WC2

P.A./SECRETARY To £6,500 City

Our client, the chief executive of a well known City institution, has related us to recruit a personal assistant working as the head of a small but busy Secretariat. He or she should be aged 25-30, be highly organised, unflappable, with a good sense of humour as well as being confident when dealing with people at all levels; have excellent shorthand and typing skills. This is a challenging post requiring a professional career approach. The starting salary will be up to £6,500, and there are excellent fringe benefits as well. For further details please phone JANE CROSTHWAITE ON 01-581 2977

JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

24 Beauchamp Place SW3 3LJ Tel: 01-581 2977

DO YOU THINK YOU COULD ORGANISE OUR WORKING LIVES FOR US?

We are the Social Work Section of an expanding national charity in the field of drug and alcohol addiction recovery with projects throughout the country. This section of Head Office consists of a Social Work Director, Deputy Director and several Senior Officers. We are fully staffed if you come to us with a flair for organising the department, sound secretarial and administrative abilities; tact, common sense and a good telephone manner; the capacity to understand current departmental policy and procedure within the organisation; the ability to respond appropriately in a crisis; resilience and a sense of humour. In return we will offer you a salary of £4,389-£5,106 p.a.; National Joint Council conditions of service; and, if you commit yourself to us, an interesting and stimulating working environment. Please apply to: Mrs. Marya Harding, Human Resources Organisation, 8 Stratton Ground, London SW7. Tel: 01-222 6862.

JUNIOR SEC. PUBLISHING £4,000

Graphics and publishing are the main concerns of the chairman of this company with small but luxurious offices. As his secretary you'll become a part of a fast-paced and creative world. Good secretarial skills and a knowledge of French are necessary. Telephone: 835 5793 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants, 01-606 1631

ADVERTISING AND SALES RECRUITMENT

Mr. Baker Street Executive requires P.A. Must be good typist with some shorthand and a good telephone manner. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus benefits. Phone Mrs. B. Woods 282 1222

SECRETARY, General number: 101-248 2484. For further details please contact: JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT, 24 Beauchamp Place SW3 3LJ. Tel: 01-581 2977.

ART GALLERY

Leading Amsterdam Art Gallery opening in St. James's requires Personal Assistant. Challenging opportunity for the right person who speaks French and German, has good typing and can cope with all problems. Telephone: 835 5793 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

PERSONALITY PLUS

with shorthand/audio typing for prestige small office in Mayfair. Good Salary. Negotiable. Tel: Vanessa on 01-492 2204

JUNIOR SECRETARY required for Interior Decoration Department of the Savoy Hotel

Salary negotiable. Salary negotiable. Tel: 01-236 0202, ext. 225

COMPANY SECRETARY of Trade Union. Salary negotiable. Tel: 01-492 8122.

Secretary to Cosmetics Marketing Manager -Bond Street

Max Factor—one of the world's leading cosmetics companies, is seeking a person with good, sound secretarial skills, a business-like telephone manner and capable of working on her initiative. An aptitude for figures is desirable as some figure work is necessary plus the ability to keep and maintain records. The person appointed will be given every opportunity to become totally involved in this exciting business and to participate in the Marketing Manager's ideas and to arrange in-company product tests. A competitive salary is offered, together with the type of benefits you only find in a large company. If you feel you have the qualities we are seeking, telephone for an appointment: Wendy Muir, Max Factor Limited, 16 Old Bond Street, W.1. Tel: 01-493 6720.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARY/P.A. TO FINANCE DIRECTOR

Excellent opportunity for someone who has first-class secretarial skills but wishes to become thoroughly involved and take responsibility for ad hoc projects thereby assisting the Finance Director in the management of the company's properties and financial affairs. Experience in a financial environment an advantage. The company is a major transport and property subsidiary of a large public company and the head office is approx 3 minutes from Liverpool Street Station. Salary c. £4, plus free lunches, 4 weeks' holiday and other large company benefits. Please write or telephone: Miss B. M. Gower, Mitchell Cotts Transport Ltd., Cotts House, Canonville Street, London, E.C.3. (01-253 1234).

Good Life Magazine Secretary to the Editor

aged 20-4. Capable person able to work on initiative overseeing the Editor's office workload. Tactful and friendly disposition essential. Good fast typist, shorthand and good telephone manner. Experience of working with editorial department desirable but not essential. Salary around £4,000 p.a. Apply with full details of qualifications to: The Editor, Good Life Magazine, IPC Magazine Limited, King's Reach Tower, Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

SECRETARY/PA FRENCH FASHION ACCESSORIES

Exciting, challenging opportunity for first class Secretary/PA to take part in the development of new Agency representing a renowned French Fashion House. Preferences given to applicants with experience in the retail trade. Good editorial background, secretarial skills, numeracy, extrovert personality required. Knowledge French an advantage. City office 3 mins. Liverpool Street station. Salary c. £4,500 plus other large company benefits. Please telephone or write: Miss B. M. Gower, Mitchell Cotts & Co. (U.K.) Ltd., Cotts House, Canonville Street, London, E.C.3 (01-253 1234)

NEW YEAR SUPER SECRETARY

From £1,500 per year and up to £3,000 per year. The successful candidate will be responsible for identifying and recruiting suitable candidates for a wide range of vacancies. The job involves a high level of initiative and the ability to build a client base. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits. For further details please phone JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT, 24 Beauchamp Place SW3 3LJ. Tel: 01-581 2977.

NOTICE

All advertisements are sent to the publishers of the Times Newspaper and copies of which are sent on request.



appears every day and featured on Wednesdays & Thursdays

